

Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 1.

TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 3, 1861.

NUMBER 46.

THE
TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSON'S OLD BUILDING,"

FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Two Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

No names entered on our Books, unless the subscription money is received.

Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

ATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, (12 lines.) one insertion, \$1.00
" " Each additional insertion, .50
" " One year, 15.00
One-fourth column, 3 months, 15.00
" " 6 " 20.00
" " 1 year, 25.00
One-half column, 3 months, 20.00
" " 6 " 25.00
" " 1 year, 40.00
One column, 3 months, 30.00
" " 6 " 50.00
" " 1 year, 75.00
Business cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year, \$8.00
" " 6 months, 6.00
" " 3 " 4.00

Legal advertisements, 75 cents per square for first insertion and 37 cents per square for subsequent insertions. Payment in full is required on delivery of affidavits.

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Leaded advertisements placed under the head of special notices will be charged double the ordinary rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

Job Printing,

in all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. Ballard,
SHERIFF OF CHISAGO COUNTY.
OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Bas-
treet, Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

L. B. Smith, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.

Taylor Falls, Minnesota.
OFFICE and Residence on the corner of
Government and First streets. n—y

H. M. Murdock, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office at the Post Office.

C. ATTENDED to promptly. Particular
attention paid to disease of the eyes.
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.
n—y

M. A. DOWLING,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WILL attend to paying taxes for non-residents, for
settling abstracts of titles, &c.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO
Hon. N. C. D. Taylor,
Hon. H. C. Folger,
Hon. B. C. Murphy,
Hon. H. M. Rice,
Hon. D. C. Miller,
Hon. T. M. Folger,
Hon. G. L. Becker,
Samuel Register, Esq.,
Taylor Falls, Minn.

EDWARD H. WOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.
PROMPT and especial attention given to
collections and remittances.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO
Ex-Gov. Gorman, St. Paul,
Hon. Jas. M. Cavanaugh, St. Paul,
Gen. James Shields, Faribault,
Hon. W. W. Phelps, Red Wing,
Hon. George L. Becker, St. Paul,
n—y

J. C. BUTTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TAYLOR FALLS.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to
his care, in the counties of St. Croix,
Polk, Pierce, Burnett, and all collections
promptly attended to. Office at Oscella,
Wis.

GEORGE W. SEYMOUR,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

W. WHOLESALE and retail dealer in drugs,
medicines, chemicals, perfumery, Tel-
luric articles, paints, oils, camphene and burn-
ing fluid.

Pure wines and liquors for medicinal uses,
Patent medicines, "all kinds,"
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n—y

J. J. SPENGLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Bench St., Taylor Falls.

LL orders for work promptly attended to.
A good assortment of cloths kept con-
stantly on hand. All work warranted.
y—y

Selected Poetry.

DIXIE'S LAND.

We herewith publish the words of the most popular negro melody that has appeared since the days of "Jim Crow," with the single exception perhaps of "The Old Folks at Home." There is something about it that takes with the masses, and everybody, as "Hobson's Choice" would say, takes to "Dixie."

I wish I was in the land of cotton,
Old times dar am not forgotten,
Look away! look away! look away! Dixie Land.

Den I wish I was in Dixie, Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie Land I'll take my stand,
To lib' and die in Dixie.

Away! away! away down South in Dixie,
Away! away! away down South in Dixie!

Old Missus marry "Will the Weaver;"
William was a gay deceiver;

But when he put his arm around her,
He smil'd as fierce as a forty pounder.

Look away! &c.

Many thanks, my friends," he said,
"but ever since I've been a householder,
I have kept my thanksgiving at home, and I shall continue to do so as long as I have a house over my head."

Chorus.—Den I wish I was in Dixie, &c.

Now here's a health to the next old missus,
An' all the galls dat want to kiss us;

Look away! &c.

But if you want to drive away sorrow,
Come and hear this song to-morrow;

Look away! &c.

Chorus.—Den I wish I was in Dixie, &c.

Dar's buckwheat cakes and Ingan batter,
Makes you fat or a little fatter;

Look away! &c.

Den he'd lay it down and scratch your grubel,
To Dixie land I'm bound to travel;

Look away! &c.

Chorus.—Den I wish I was in Dixie, &c.

A dark morning and a light even-
ing.

At five o'clock on Thanksgiving morning, Deacon Wilson arose as was his wont. No holiday made any change in his hours, yet he no longer sprang from his bed with the alacrity which changed duty into pleasure; he arose because imperious necessity demanded it. There were the cattle to be fed and watered, and the poultry to receive the same attention, and there was, moreover, a fire to be made in the huge old kitchen.

For the Deacon had now no servant or helper, and in the grey winter of his life the whole burden of managing his place had been laid on his shoulders. Fortunately they were broad and strong; fortunately his constitution was good, his spirit elastic, and his piety sincere, for his burdens and trials were indeed weighty. He had been comparatively rich—he was now in embarrassed circumstances. He had looked forward to the time when a son should relieve him of the most laborious of his toils, while a daughter performed the same kind of office for his wife. Both had been disappointed—and now the old couple were the solitary tenants of that lone New England farm-house.

The Deacon went mechanically about his morning labors; he drove the cattle to the water tank; he supplied them with fresh fodder, and after seeing that they were comfortable, returned to the kitchen. By this time the good wife had prepared a breakfast and a genial fire of walnut was diffusing its heat through the room.

He rushed into his mother's arms and was clasped to her beating heart, while the tears streamed freely from the eyes of both. After the first passionate greeting was over, the young man when he had regained his composure.

"Where is sister Emma?"

"Gone!" answered the mother, as her tears flowed forth anew.

William sank in his seat, and hiding his face in his hands wept bitterly. The mother did not attempt to check him.—She knew those tears were precious.

"And my father?" asked the young man when he had regained his composure.

"He is well. But you had better retire for a while. Go to your old room, my son, it is just as you left it, and wait until I summon you."

It was with a fluttering heart that the overjoyed mother went about her preparations for the dinner, and when the table was ready set every dish in its place, and the turkey, smoking hot, waited to be carved, she summoned the old man. He made his appearance at once and took his seat.

Glancing round the table he asked: "What is this, wife? you have set plates for three?"

"I thought perhaps somebody might drop in unexpectedly."

"There's little danger—hope I mean—that," answered the deacon sadly.

At this juncture, Mrs. Wilson, with a mysterious expression, rang the little bell, with which, in happy days, she was wont to summon her tardy children.

It was answered by the appearance of the long lost William.

The deacon who recognized him after a moment, gazed upon him with a stern eye, but a quivering lip that betrayed the force of his ill suppressed emotion.

"So you have come back at last?" he said.

"Yes, father, but not as I left you—

Father, last Thanksgiving Day I went to my lonely room, and there kneeling down I addressed myself to heaven, and solemnly adjured the fatal cup that had brought me to ruin and woe upon this once happy family. From that day to this I have not touched a drop. Is my probation enough? Can you welcome back your son and bless him?"

"Bless him? yes yes! bless you, my dear boy!" said the deacon, placing his trembling hand upon the dark locks of the pleader. "You are welcome, William, although you come only to witness the downfall of our house."

"Do not speak so harshly of poor William," pleaded the mother.

"Why should I not? Was he not insensible to kindness—steeled against affection? Did he not scatter my hard earnings to the wind? Is it not him I have the prospect of beggary and destitution? Remember the first of February. That is the last day of grace. If the money comes not then—and God knows whence it is to come—we are driven beneath this root tree—a pair of houseless beggars. Who will care for us then?"

"God will care for us," answered the old woman, raising her eyes fervently toward heaven.

The old man made no reply for his utterance was shocked. At that moment the old clock that stood ticking in the corner struck the hour of nine. The deacon rose.

"It is time to harness up old Dolbin," said he, "for we've a long way to ride to meeting, and the roads are in bad condition."

Their preparations were soon made, and the old couple, poorly but decently clad, sallied forth to their public devotions. The services ended, the deacon and his wife as they issued from the porch, were kindly greeted by many old friends and neighbors, more than one of whom pressed them to come and partake of their Thanksgiving cheer. But the deacon shook his head.

"Many thanks, my friends," he said, "but ever since I've been a householder, I have kept my Thanksgiving at home, and I shall continue to do so as long as I have a house over my head."

So they rode home together. While the deacon drove up to the barn to put up his horse, the old lady entered the back door, which was always unlatched, and entered the kitchen. A stranger was seated by the kitchen fire, who rose on her entrance. He was a tall, stalwart man, dressed in rough suit, with a broad leaded hat, his countenance browned by exposure to the sun and wind, and his upper lip almost concealed by a heavy and luxuriant black moustache.

"Good morning, ma'am," he said with some embarrassment. "Finding that no one answered my knocks, I took the liberty of walking in. I believe I owe you no apology, for I have officiated as turn-spit, and saved your Thanksgiving turkey from burning."

"I am very much obliged to you, to you," answered the old lady, pulling off her mittens; "but did you want to see me or the deacon?"

"Both of you," answered the stranger.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Wilson, with hesitation, and casting down her eyes.

"I have seen him lately."

"Where?" inquired the mother, with increasing agitation.

"In California."

"Was he doing well?"

"Admirably. Mother! mother!" he added impetuously, throwing back his hat, "don't you know me—don't you know my William?"

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"No, I do not forget it," said the old man bitterly. "There is one living somewhere, who has brought disgrace upon our name, who has forgotten his parents and his God—who has drunk deep of the cup of infamy, and who has bro't ruin and woe upon his name and family."

"You forgot that we have another child alive."

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TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, Jan. 3, 1861.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

Mr. G. T. Smith is our authorized agent at St. Paul. Correspondence will be acknowledged by us, and further notice.

Mr. J. M. McNew is our authorized agent at Freeport, Ill. He will receive subscriptions and advertising matter for the *Advertiser*.

Boyes & Lissens are our authorized agents in Chicago—158 Randolph street.

The Consumption of Treason

South Carolina has at last consummated her treason against the United States Government, and is now out of the Union, if the mere fact of her having passed a secession ordinance will absolve her connection with the Government. She has done that which will disgrace her in the eyes of the whole civilized world and cling to her history as long as time shall last. We do not envy her position, but rather sympathize with her in the misfortune she has allowed the hot-heads to bring upon her.

We now look with great anxiety to see what will be the next step in the secession programme. To see whether the State of South Carolina dare interfere with any of the United States laws. If an attempt is made to take Fort Moultrie, or to interfere with the collection of the revenue at Charleston, war is inevitable, and for one we say, let it come, and let every man who has had a hand in this treason against our country be made an example of, as was John Brown in Virginia.

We are not a believer in peaceable secession, unless it is with the consent of a majority of the States of the Union. We know of no other way of peacefully seceding from the United States. If South Carolina has the right of going out of the Union at will, every State has the same right, and our Government is just no Government at all. For these and many other reasons, we want to see South Carolina forced to stay in the Union. It must be done in order to test the stability of our Government, and the present is just as good a time to settle the question as four, or ten, or even fifty years hence, for it must ultimately be settled.

P. S. From additional news received since the above was in type, it will be seen that Major Anderson, with his small force, has abandoned Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter. Both Fort Moultrie and Castle Pickney were occupied on the night of the 28th, by the troops of South Carolina, and on the 29th the Palmetto flag supplanted the Star Spangled Banner on the battlements of old Moultrie.

It is thought that Major Anderson, in removing his command to Fort Sumter, acted under the instructions of the President, whose policy is to avoid a collision with the South Carolinians. Gen. Scott is reported to have declared that in a strategic point of view the movement is wise and expedient.

Fort Sumter lies near the ocean than any of the other Forts; is built up out of the sea, and is considered impregnable to land attack, while the others are not.

And now comes the tug of war. The Forts must be re-taken or the Administration must acknowledge that South Carolina rightfully holds them. For one we shall not attempt to predict the result of the conflict, but fear that blood will be spilled before it is ended.

Compromises.

Compromises seem to be the order of day. There is scarcely a member of Congress, on the opposition side, but what has some method of saving the Union. In all of these compromises, however, we have failed to see anything that looks like concession from the Democrats. They want the Republicans to guarantee the protection of Slavery in the Territories of the United States, to rigidly enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, and to repeal the Personal Liberty Bills of the Northern States—in fact to concede that in electing Lincoln and Hamlin they have done a great wrong. This is the only basis upon which they are willing to settle the difficulties between the two sections, and we are glad to notice that the Republican members of Congress scowl at the idea of compromising the matter in any such way—in fact are not willing to compromise at all. Lincoln and Hamlin have been elected President and Vice President by a majority of the people of the United States, and the people are determined that they shall

hold their offices without bartering away their honor. The Republican party having made a Platform at Chicago last June, and elected their men on it, are bound to stand on it to the last. Read what Senator Wade, of Ohio, in a recent speech in the Senate, said about compromises:

"As to compromises, I supposed we had agreed that the day of compromise was at an end. The most solemn we have made has been violated, and where are they? Since I have had a seat in this Senate, one of considerable antiquity was swept away from our statute book; and when in the minority I stood up here and asked you to withhold your hands—that was a sacred compact between sections—what was that cry? That it was nothing but an act of Congress, and could be swept away by the same majority that passed it. That was true in fact, and true in law, and it showed the weakness of compromises. Now, I only speak for myself, that in view of the manner in which compromised have been treated, I should think that hardly any two members of the Democratic party could look each other in the face and say 'compromise without a smile.' A compromise to be brought about after the experience we have had is absolutely ridiculous.—What are those who went to compromise to maintain the principles of the Republican party. In a constitutional way we met and nominated our candidates. You did the same. The issue was made, and we went to the people with it; and, altho' usually in the minority, usually beaten, the justice of our principles and the bad administration of the Government convinced the people that a change ought to be brought about; and after trying your utmost, and we our utmost, we beat you. We beat you on the plainest and most palpable issue ever presented to the American people, and one they understood the best—and now, when we come to the capital, we tell you our candidates must be inaugurated and administer the government precisely as their predecesors have done. It would be humiliating and dishonorable to us if we listened to a compromise by which we should lay aside the verdict of the people. When it comes to that, we have no government, but anarchy intervenes, and civil war may follow, and all the evils that human imagination can raise may be consequent upon such a course as that. The American people would lose the sheet-anchor of Liberty, whenever it is denied on this door that a majority fairly given shall rule. I know not what others may do, but I tell you that with that verdict of the people in my pocket, and standing on the platform on which these candidates were elected, I would suffer anything before I would compromise in any way. I deem it no case where we have a right to extend courtesy or generosity. The absolute right, the most sacred that a free people can bestow upon any man, is their verdict that gives him a full title to the office he holds. If we cannot stand there we cannot stand anywhere; and, my friends, any other verdict would be as fatal to us as to us."

The above is the right kind of talk, and in our humble belief a majority of the Republican party entertain the same opinion. This question may as well be settled now as at any future time, for settled it must be. If a compromise is made now, new ones will have to be made after every Presidential election, and for one we do not wish to see it done.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Now, What Next?

MEN OF THE NORTH SEE THIS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of December 18th, at the close of a leading editorial article headed "Negotiation, not Legislation," holds the following extraordinary language, to which we invite the careful attention of Mr. Lincoln's friends in Illinois and the whole Northwest. It is, we think, the most deliberately atrocious and internally wicked article that ever appeared in the American newspaper press. It would be charitable to suppose that the writer was drunk when he penned it; but all the *Enquirer's* utterances now-a-days are so inflammable, treasonable and suggestive of assassination, that that supposition is forbidden unless we choose to believe that the journal in question has an editor who is, unlike other drunkards, without lucid intervals between his cups. If we are to assume that this is the deliberate voice of the State of Virginia, and that any portion of its Washington programme is to be carried out, it is time for the firelocks which did service at Bunker Hill and subsequently saved the South from subjugation, to be taken down and burned up to the end that this government may not be overthrown and an Oligarchy set up on its ruins, and a struggle at least as earnest and as long as that which brought it into being. The following is the article of which we refer.

"This matter comes home to Virginia, in the disposition of Fortress Monroe—Shall the fortress remain in the hands of our enemies?—a depot for troops and munitions of war for the subjugation of the people of Virginia. These are questions which to the people of Virginia are becoming more and more important as the 4th of March approaches and with which we fear must be determined by a bloody conflict, unless the present administration still preserves the peace by depriving the Federal Government of all power to attempt coercion. Should Mr. Buchanan deliver over to the States all the Forts, &c., situated within them, thus depriving the Black Republicans of

all means of provoking a conflict—the States will by negotiation among themselves, adjust all differences, and final reunion may result from the negotiation. But to deliver over to Lincoln the defences of the States is to offer him opportunity of aggression, and to aid in producing civil war. It is the duty of every patriot to embarrass the new administration at every point; to deprive those who have produced the present state of affairs of all means to further involve the country in a civil war. The inauguration should be prevented by Maryland, and, if necessary, Virginia should aid her. All financial and should be withheld from the Territory of Wisconsin in Congress. Doubts were entertained of the admission of Mr. Sibley, not on the ground that he was a citizen of Iowa Territory, but on the principle of re-organizing the Territory of Wisconsin. The fact of a portion of the Territory seceding and forming for themselves a State government, did not, and Congress so decided, deprive the remaining portion of Wisconsin Territory from asserting her rights, and Hon. Henry H. Sibley took his seat as delegate on the 15th of January, 1849. On the 3d of March, 1849, the Territory of Minnesota was organized. June 1st, 1849, Hon. Alexander Ramsey issued his proclamation declaring the Territory fully organized. The first Board of officers appointed by Government were, Alexander Ramsey, of Pennsylvania; Governor; C. K. Smith, of Ohio, Secretary; Aaron Goodrich, of Tennessee, Chief Justice; David Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and B. W. Meeker, of Kentucky, Associate Judges; Joshua L. Taylor, of Minnesota, Marshal; Henry L. Moss, of Minnesota, United States District Attorney.

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Reporter:

Permit us through the medium of your paper to express our heartfelt thanks to our numerous friends, to whom we were indebted for our donation visit on last Thursday evening, and also to the Lady's Benevolent Society for their gift of one-half of the funds in their treasury. Those kind remembrances of our friends did not close with that evening and the visit. We had another mark of their regard on Saturday evening which was a most gratifying surprise. We hope ever to bear in mind these tokens of an appreciating people, and by them be induced more faithfully and earnestly to labor for their eternal welfare.

A. M. TORBET,
C. M. TORBET.

Taylor Falls, Dec. 31, 1860.

LUMEN.—We observe that Messrs. Smith & Whitings are driving an extensive business this winter in rafting lumber at the eddy, a short distance from town. At the present time they have in their employ from 15 to 20 teams hauling the lumber from their saw mill, at Balsam Lake, Wis. They will raft a million feet during the winter.

HON. E. D. WHITING, our Representative, left for St. Paul yesterday morning. The Legislature convenes next Tuesday, the 8th inst., and will remain in session but sixty days.

Snow.—Since our last issue, snow has fallen to the depth of three or four inches, and sleighing is now excellent.

SCARCELY a day passes but what five or six teams pass through our town loaded with supplies for the pinery.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS met on the 1st inst. We shall give a report of their doings next week.

THE TOWN COUNCIL meets on Monday next, at which time the officers chosen at the recent election, will be sworn in.

NEW YEAR'S PASSED OFF VERY QUIETLY IN THIS TOWN.

We are indebted to Mr. E. W. Holman for a late St. Paul paper.

Early History.

It appears that an election was held throughout the County, after the adoption of the Constitution, for State officers for Wisconsin. This seems rather comical, that the portion of Wisconsin which had been dismembered, should vote for a State ticket, in which they had no voice. The delta of country lying between the Mississippi and the St. Croix Rivers, continued to live under the Wisconsin Territorial laws. (They had no other law.) On the 20th of January, 1847, Stephen A. Douglas, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported in favor of organizing the proposed new Territory, to be called Itasca. On the 17th of February following, a discussion arose in the Senate of the United States, in relation to the name. Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, proposed Chippewa. Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, disliked all Indian names, and recommended the name of Jackson, and Mr. Houston favored Washington. All these names were rejected. On the last day, of the session the bill was called up, and laid on the table.

At a large public meeting held in Stillwater, August 26th, 1848, in pursuance of a previous call, measures were taken for a Territorial organization. John Catlin, Secretary of Wisconsin Territory, was present, having made Stillwater his temporary residence. The other Territorial officers all being residents of the State of Wisconsin, the duty devolved upon Mr. Catlin, as acting Governor, to provide for the election of a Delegate to Congress, Hon. John H. Sweeny the previous Delegate having resigned. Mr. Catlin issued a proclamation ordering a special election to be held on the 20th of September. The result of this election was another comical affair. Hon. Henry H. Sibley, a resident of Mendota, Iowa Territory, was elected Delegate to represent the Territory of Wisconsin in Congress.

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The above, with the 20 per cent. which in every town is unrepresented, is probably the best statement that will be given, everything being considered.

LATEST NEWS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.

The Palmetto flag was raised early yesterday afternoon over the Custom House and Postoffice. At 5 o'clock last evening the Palmetto flag was raised at Castle Pickney. A large military force went over last night to take possession of Fort Moultrie.

LATER.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.

Castle Pickney and Fort Moultrie were taken possession of by the South Carolina Military last night.

Capt. Humphreys still holds possession of the Arsenal, Castle Pickney and Fort Moultrie are occupied by the State troops, under the instructions of the Governor of the state to hold peaceable possession of the Forts for the purpose of protecting the government property.

Castle Pickney and Fort Moultrie were held by about twelve men, who peacefully surrendered. There was no collision and none was anticipated when the troops left the city for the Forts. The excitement is subsiding.

WASHINGTON.

Items of News.

The New York Evening Post is informed that a petition is being circulated in that city praying President Buchanan to resign—a more patriotic act than the republicans have a right to expect from him.

The Post is of the opinion that Mr. Breckinridge, the late candidate of the disunionists, would be preferable to Mr. Buchanan, and adds: "At all events if petitioning will make Buchanan resign, let him be petitioned, even though no one should succeed him. The vacant chair of Gen. Jackson has more authority and more manly courage and more statesmanship in it than a wilderness of James Andersons."

The total number of votes cast in the city of Charleston, in the election of delegates to the Secession Convention, was 3,721.

The clerks, as the election was held to be important, made a desperate effort and contrived to count the votes and make a return in four days, and on the fifth day the enterprising press of the city published the result. Of the 3,721 votes R. B. Rhett, Sen., received 2,124.

So there were nearly sixteen hundred

Charlestonians who did not give the most

conspicuous of the Mercury clique an endorsement.

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Gen. Scott declared that Col. Anderson's movement at Charleston, had been made without consultation with him and whether in accordance with instructions from the President, he could not say. He considered that in a strategical point of view Major Anderson had done perfectly right, as he was now in a position which he could maintain—which is not the case at Fort Moultrie, where his small force could have been overthrown in a short time.

It remains to be seen whether Major Anderson has acted under orders or upon his own responsibility.

It has been ascertained with certainty that a majority of the Republican members of the Congress are ready to guarantee the repeal of the personal liberty bills, if the south is disposed to meet the concession proposed. The Republicans contend that these laws can only be repealed through a determination to reject all compromises.

It is understood that Governor Brown of Georgia has solicited from the Secretary of War and has obtained a year's leave of absence for Col. Hardee, late commandant at West Point to go to Europe to purchase guns and munitions of war for the state of Georgia.

CALEB CUSHING.

Mr. Cushing returned to Washington from Charleston on the 22d, whether he was despatched to obtain reliable information for the administration relative to the state of affairs of South Carolina. Official letters were sent to him while he was in Charleston. Whatever may be the character of his report, it was considered sufficiently important for an immediate cabinet consultation.

ASTOUNDING DEFACATION.

It was discovered late on Saturday, the 22d inst., that Government bonds to the amount of \$800,000, set apart for the payment of annuities to the Indians, had been abstracted from time to time, from the Indian treasury.

The discovery created much excitement and the usual exaggerated rumors followed. It embarrased the department very much, and adds another to the troubles of the administration.

A part of the cabinet were up all night investigating the matter.

SENATOR MALLORY—TREASURY BUSINESS.

Senator Mallory, of Florida, has arrived, and will resume his seat in the Senate.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders inviting proposals for the construction of a postoffice and custom house at Philadelphia.

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.

Washington despatches of Dec. 24th, say that Gov. Andrew, Senators Dixie and Trumbull; Representatives Douglass, Bigler, Rice, Douglass and Grimes and others, are to meet on Saturday, the 27th inst., to consider the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

It is understood that the amendment to the Constitution, proposed by Mr. Douglass, will be introduced by him while he is in the city.

It is to be respectfully recommended to the several State Legislatures to review all of their laws affecting the rights of persons recently resident in either State, and so modify or repeal all such as shall contravene the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, or of any of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

This was lost as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Powell, Hunter, Crittenden, Seward, Douglass, Collamer, Wade, Bigler, Rice, Douglass and Grimes—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis and Toombs—2.

SECOND—The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 shall be so amended as to secure to the alleged fugitive a trial by jury.

Mr. Douglass proposed to amend by inserting "in the State from which the fugitive escaped." This was carried, and then the whole proposition was voted down by the Democrats, all the Republicans abstaining.

THIRD—It shall be respectfully recommended to the several State Legislatures to review all of their laws affecting the rights of persons recently resident in either State, and so modify or repeal all such as shall contravene the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, or of any of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

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SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.
Election of Commissioners to Settle with the United States.

The Oath of Office Under the New Government, DECLARATION OF CAUSES.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.
Hon. R. W. Barnwell, Ex-Gov. James H. Adams, and Hon. James L. Orr, were elected Commissioners to-day, to treat the government at Washington.

The committee appointed to prepare an oath of office for the fourth article of the South Carolina constitution, reported as follows: All persons who shall be elected or appointed to any office of profit and trust, before entering into the execution thereof, shall take, besides the special oaths not repugnant to this constitution prescribed by the General Assembly, the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to South Carolina, so long as I may continue a citizen thereof, and that I am duly qualified, according to the Constitution of this State, to exercise the office to which I have been appointed, and will, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties of the office, and preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of this State. So help me, God."

The ordinance was adopted.

The following is the declaration of causes which justify the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union, as reported by the Committee to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States.

"The State of South Carolina having determined to resume a separate and equal rank among nations, deems it due to herself and the remaining United States of America and the nations of the world, that she should declare the causes which led to the act. In 1753 that portion of the British empire, embracing Great Britain, undertook to make laws for the government of the American colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted on the 4th of July 1776, in a declaration by the Colonies, that they are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do such other acts and things which independent States may of right do; and on the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence, we mutually pledge each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

high office of President of the United States whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery. He is to be entrusted with the administration of the common government, because it is declared that a government cannot endure permanently half-slave and half-free, and that the public mind must rest in the belief that slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction. This sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution has been aided by the elevating to citizenship persons who, by the supreme law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens, and their votes have been used to inaugurate the new policy hostile to the South and destructive to its peace and safety. On the 4th of March next, this party will take possession of the government. It has been announced that the South shall be excluded from the common territory; that the judicial tribunals will be made sectional; that war must be waged against slavery in all its usurpations throughout the United States. The guarantees of the Constitution will no longer exist—equal rights of the states will be lost—the slaveholding State will no longer have the power of self-government or self-protection, and the Federal Government have become their enemy. Sectional interests and animosity will deepen the irritation, and an hope of remedy is rendered vain by the fact that the public opinion of the North has invested the party with the sanction of a more erroneous狂。

We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates in Convention assembled, appearing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared the Union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America, dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has assumed her position among the nations of the world, a free, sovereign, independent State, with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do; and on the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence, we mutually pledge each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

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In the formation of the Federal government each state was recognized as an equal; the right of property in slaves was recognized by giving all free persons distinct political rights; by giving them the right to represent, and burdening them with direct taxes for three-fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years, and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor. The evils for which this government was instituted have been detected, and the government itself made destructive by the action of the non-slaving states. Those states assumed the right of deciding upon the property of our domestic institutions. They denied the rights of property established in fifteen states and recognized by the Constitution. They have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery, have permitted an open establishment of societies whose avowal and object are to disturb the peace and prosperity of the citizens of other states; they have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes, and those who remain have been incited by emissaries, by books and pictures to secede insurrection. Twenty-five years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until they have secured the power of the common government. Observing the form of the Constitution, a sectional party has found within that article, establishing an executive department, means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all states north of that line have united in the elevation of a man to the

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This sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution has been aided by the elevating to citizenship persons who, by the supreme law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens, and their votes have been used to inaugurate the new policy hostile to the South and destructive to its peace and safety.

On the 4th of March next, this party will take possession of the government. It has been announced that the South shall be excluded from the common territory; that the judicial tribunals will be made sectional; that war must be waged against slavery in all its usurpations throughout the United States. The guarantees of the Constitution will no longer exist—equal rights of the states will be lost—the slaveholding State will no longer have the power of self-government or self-protection, and the Federal Government have become their enemy. Sectional interests and animosity will deepen the irritation, and an hope of remedy is rendered vain by the fact that the public opinion of the North has invested the party with the sanction of a more erroneous狂.

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Judge P—[—] a skillful jurist cannot be found in the West. A young, windy lawyer was once making a plea in a man-slaughter case before the Judge. The lawyer talked healthfully, but did not touch the points in the case. As he was about closing, the judge asked him which side he was retained on. "The defense, your honor," replied the astonished lawyer. "Then, why the deuce don't you say so?" said Judge P—
This is strictly true.

A man who felt a little inclination of an appetite, went into a New Haven saloon, the other evening, and ate five oyster stews, one plate of rawysters, one plate of sausages, a cold fish ball, three cups of custard, one large glass of punch, and drank three glasses of cider, and six glasses of Ale, filling in the cracks with doughnuts and small cakes. What a capital "steely" boarder! would be.

The Devil—Somebody says that devil is a mean word any way you can fix it. You can't make a respectable word out of it any how. Remove the *d*, and it is evil; transpose the *e* and it is vile; remove the *r* and it ill; remove the *i*, and the *l*, it is cockney in all its capital "steely" boarder! would be.

An attorney, on being called to account on having acted unprofessionally in taking less than the usual fees from his client, pleaded that he had taken all the man had. He was, therupon, honorably acquitted.

"What is 'sheer bread' aint?" asked Ike, who was reading the Bible. "Why, Isaacs," said Mrs. Partington, "sheebleach is that which people earn by the making of shoes. There is plenty of it in Lynn."

"We see," said Swift in one of his most sarcastic moods, "what God Almighty thinks of riches by the people to whom he gives them."

One hour of American slavery is fraught with more misery than ages of that which our fathers rose in rebellion to oppose."

An Irishman tells of a fight in which there was only one whole nose left in the crowd, "and that belonged to the tay-kettle."

A man excused himself for marrying by saying that his friends said that he drank too much for a single man.

The man who couldn't stand it any longer has taken a seat and now feels quite comfortable.

I shall be indebted to you for life, as the man said to his creditors when the ran away to Australia.

Arthur's Home Magazine for 1861.

With the December number, the publishers of our HOME MAGAZINE, will be well satisfied to receive an interest in the work during 1861. Heretofore they have endeavored to make the literary portion of their magazine, as it should be in all magazines, the most attractive portion; to hold their readers by the magnetism of mind upon mind, and thus holding them strongly interested, to give moral power as well as intellectual pleasure. In a still higher degree will they aim to impart this to the "Home Magazine." Addition will be made, and, if the right character, will be secured, during the year, to the series, as heretofore, in a constant communication with readers, giving them the best products of their minds.

The publishers do not claim for the "Home Magazine" anything but what its constant readers will admit, when they say that it is more particularly adapted to serve good ends in American families, than any other similar work. This being so, they fairly ask from all who feel in any degree an unselfish interest in the welfare of the people, to contribute, as may be readily exercised in its commendation and introduction. There is scarcely a family in the land in which one or more periodicals are not taken, and some of those carry with them, it is deeply to be regretted, an unhealthy or demoralizing influence. If this bad reading cannot be displaced at once, we may, by inducing a subscription to the "Home Magazine," do much to counteract its effects, at least to the formation of a taste that will prevent it.

An elegant and engraving is given in each number of the "Home Magazine," besides a large number of fashion and needlework engravings. In the January number T. S. Arthur, one of the editors, commences a new serial, entitled—

"Nothing But Money."

Souvenir PREMIUMS engraving are given to all who get up club. One club is called "SOCIETY'S SISTER," to be sent by 12/3; the other, "HE KNEW THE SCRIPTURES," 14 inches by 26. The first are first class engravings as to execution, and will make handsome ornaments for any parlor. The publishers price for these plates is \$1.50 each.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

1 copy (and one of the premium plates) \$2.00, 2 copies (and one of the premium plates to get up of club) \$3.00, 3 do (and one of the premium plates to get up of club) \$1, 4 copies (and one of the premium plates to get up of club) \$5.00, 8 do (and an extra copy) \$10. 10 copies (and one of the extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to get up of club) \$15. 17 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to get up of club) \$20.

Three red stamps must be sent in every envelope to pay the cost of mailing each premium.

Address T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,

223 Walnut st., Phila.

Chicago Seminary.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, December 10th, 1860.

Terms of tuition:

Common English branches..... \$4.00

Higher..... " " " \$6.00

Latin..... " " " \$8.00

History Department..... \$2.00

Extra charges for Ornamental branches and music.

Rev. E. E. Edwards—late of Lamont Seminary, Ill. Professor of Languages.

A. A. YORK, Principal.

Mrs. A. A. YORK, Preceptor.

Nov. 28, 1860. 41-3m

The Minnesota Weekly Times.

We desire to place in the hands of every man in Minnesota during the Presidential Contest, a copy of our Journal, and for this purpose we have reduced the price to an unparalleled low. The cost of the paper will be one dollar, which the Times is printed. It will be our endeavor, as well as our pleasure, to make the Weekly Minnesota a reliable Republican journal, and the best newspaper in the State. Great care will be taken in the selections, and in a judicious management of the editorial department.

From the 4th of July, then, until 7th of November, we will send the Times to clubs of address, at the following rates:

Two copies, \$2.25 do

Five copies, 4.00 do

Twenty copies, 7.50 do

Thirty copies, 11.00 do

Forty copies, 14.50 do

Fifty copies, 18.00 do

One hundred copies, 35.00 do

evening rates for the WEEKLY TIMES.

We have greatly enlarged our Weekly and it is now printed in a quarto form of eight pages, and is, without exception, the best paper in the State. We put our rates at very low figure—

3 copies, \$5; 5 copies, \$8; 10 copies, \$12;

20 copies, \$20; (and any larger number at the rate of \$1.00 per copy);

100 copies, \$50; 200 copies, \$100;

300 copies, \$150; 400 copies, \$200;

500 copies, \$250; 600 copies, \$300;

700 copies, \$350; 800 copies, \$400;

900 copies, \$450; 1000 copies, \$500;

1100 copies, \$550; 1200 copies, \$600;

1300 copies, \$650; 1400 copies, \$700;

1500 copies, \$750; 1600 copies, \$800;

1700 copies, \$850; 1800 copies, \$900;

1900 copies, \$950; 2000 copies, \$1000;

2100 copies, \$1050; 2200 copies, \$1100;

2300 copies, \$1150; 2400 copies, \$1200;

2500 copies, \$1250; 2600 copies, \$1300;

2700 copies, \$1350; 2800 copies, \$1400;

2900 copies, \$1450; 3000 copies, \$1500;

3100 copies, \$1550; 3200 copies, \$1600;

3300 copies, \$1650; 3400 copies, \$1700;

3500 copies, \$1750; 3600 copies, \$1800;

3700 copies, \$1850; 3800 copies, \$1900;

3900 copies, \$1950; 4000 copies, \$2000;

4100 copies, \$2050; 4200 copies, \$2100;

4300 copies, \$2150; 4400 copies, \$2200;

4500 copies, \$2250; 4600 copies, \$2300;

4700 copies, \$2350; 4800 copies, \$2400;

4900 copies, \$2450; 5000 copies, \$2500;

5100 copies, \$2550; 5200 copies, \$2600;

5300 copies, \$2650; 5400 copies, \$2700;

5500 copies, \$2750; 5600 copies, \$2800;

5700 copies, \$2850; 5800 copies, \$2900;

5900 copies, \$2950; 6000 copies, \$3000;

6100 copies, \$3050; 6200 copies, \$3100;

6300 copies, \$3150; 6400 copies, \$3200;

6500 copies, \$3250; 6600 copies, \$3300;

6700 copies, \$3350; 6800 copies, \$3400;

6900 copies, \$3450; 7000 copies, \$3500;

7100 copies, \$3550; 7200 copies, \$3600;

7300 copies, \$3650; 7400 copies, \$3700;

7500 copies, \$3750; 7600 copies, \$3800;

7700 copies, \$3850; 7800 copies, \$3900;

7900 copies, \$3950; 8000 copies, \$4000;

8100 copies, \$4050; 8200 copies, \$4100;

8300 copies, \$4150; 8400 copies, \$4200;

8500 copies, \$4250; 8600 copies, \$4300;

8700 copies, \$4350; 8800 copies, \$4400;

8900 copies, \$4450; 9000 copies, \$4500;

9100 copies, \$4550; 9200 copies, \$4600;

9300 copies, \$4650; 9400 copies, \$4700;

9500 copies, \$4750; 9600 copies, \$4800;

9700 copies, \$4850; 9800 copies, \$4900;

9900 copies, \$4950; 10000 copies, \$5000;

10100 copies, \$5050; 10200 copies, \$5100;

10300 copies, \$5150; 10400 copies, \$5200;

10500 copies, \$5250; 10600 copies, \$5300;

10700 copies, \$5350; 10800 copies, \$5400;

10900 copies, \$5450; 11000 copies, \$5500;

11100 copies, \$5550; 11200 copies, \$5600;

11300 copies, \$5650; 11400 copies, \$5700;

11500 copies, \$5750; 11600 copies, \$5800;

11700 copies, \$5850; 11800 copies, \$5900;

11900 copies, \$5950; 12000 copies, \$6000;

12100 copies, \$6050; 12200 copies, \$6100;

12300 copies, \$6150; 12400 copies, \$6200;

12500 copies, \$6250; 12600 copies, \$6300;

12700 copies, \$6350; 12800 copies, \$6400;

12900 copies, \$6450; 13000 copies, \$6500;

13100 copies, \$6550; 13200 copies, \$6600;

13300 copies, \$6650; 13400 copies, \$6700;

13500 copies, \$6750; 13600 copies, \$6800;

13700 copies, \$6850; 13800 copies, \$6900;

13900 copies, \$6950; 14000 copies, \$7000;

14100 copies, \$7050; 14200 copies, \$7100;

14300 copies, \$7150; 14400 copies, \$7200;

14500 copies, \$7250; 14600 copies, \$7300;

14700 copies, \$7350; 14800 copies, \$7400;

14900 copies, \$7450; 15000 copies, \$7500;

15100 copies, \$7550; 15200 copies, \$7600;

15300 copies, \$7650; 15400 copies, \$7700;

15500 copies, \$7750; 15600 copies, \$7800;

15700 copies, \$7850; 15800 copies, \$7900;

1590

Taylor Falls Reporter

VOLUME 1.

TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO

COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 19, 1861.

NUMBER 47.

THE
TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER
F. H. PRATT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSON'S OLD BUILDING,"
FIFTH STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

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Physician and Surgeon.

Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

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H. M. MURDOCK, M. D.,

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OFFICE AT THE POST OFFICE.

TAYLOR FALLS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY. PARTICULAR
ATTENTION PAID TO DISEASE OF THE EYES.

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.—nly.

M. A. DOWLING,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
TAYLOR FALLS.

CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

PROMPT AND ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
COLLECTORS AND REMITTANCES.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

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WILL ATTEND TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO
HIS CARE, IN THE COUNTIES OF ST. CROIX,
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PATENT MEDICINES, "ALL KINDS."

TAYLOR FALLS, FEB. 23.

J. J. SPENGLER,

MANUFACTURER TAILOR,

BENCH ST., TAYLOR FALLS.

ALL ORDERS FOR WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS KEPT CON-
STANTLY ON HAND. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Selected Poetry.

Written for the Reporter.
THERE ARE SPIRITS AROUND US.

"Are they not ministering spirits?" &c. H. B. T. V.

The dew drops—
Are they angel's tears?

I love to fancy so—

That angels meet our joys and fears,

And shed cheer for our woes.

And angels watch us from above,

And round our pathway move,

I think it very strange they love,

When we so recent prove,

And still I know I've seen their wings,

Where vivid lightnings play;

And heard angelic voices ring.

From the sky far, far away.

And angel whispers come to me

When all is still around,

And not a leaf on shrub or tree,

Disturbs the gentle sound.

They tell me of happy land,

Where sin can never come,

And make me join their angel band,

And seek an angel's home.

And I leave this world of sin,

But duty bids me onward press,

The glorious prize to win.

But when at last the summons comes,

To call me hence away,

May angel's pinions wait me home

To realms of endless day.

L.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE STORY OF A SAN FRANCISCO LOCKSMITH.

THE IRON VAULT.

THE STORY OF A SAN FRANCISCO LOCKSMITH.

I am a locksmith by trade. My calling is a strange one, and possesses a certain fascination rendering it one of the most agreeable of pursuits.

Many who follow it see nothing in it but labor—think of nothing in it but returns in gold and silver. To me it has other charms than the money it produces. I am called upon, almost daily, to open doors and peer into long-neglected apartments; to spring the stubborn locks of safes, and glar into the depths of drawers containing peace-destroying miseries that the dangerous evidences of wandering affection may not reach the eye of a husband or father, in possession of the missing key; to force the fastenings of case boxes, and depositories of records, telling of men made suddenly rich of corporations plundered, of orphans robbed, of families ruined. Is there no charm in this?—no food for speculation—no scope for the range of pleasant fancy? Then who would not be a locksmith, though his face is begrimed with the soot of the forge, and his hands are stained with rust?

But I have a story to tell—not exactly a story either—for a story implies the completion as well as the beginning of a narrative—and mine is scarcely more than the introduction to one. Let him who deals in things of fancy write the rest.

It was the spring of 1856—I think it

was in April—I opened a little shop on Kearney street, and soon worked myself into fair business. Late one evening, a lady, closely veiled, entered my shop, and pulling from beneath a cloak a small Japanese box, requesting me to open it. The lock was curiously constructed, and I was all of an hour in fitting it with a key. The lady seemed nervous at the delay, and at length requested me to close the door. I was a little surprised at the suggestion, but of course complied.—Shutting the door and returning to my work, the lady withdrew her veil, disclosing as sweet a face as can well be imagined. There was a restlessness in the eye and a pallor the cheek however, which told of a heart ill at ease, and in a moment every motion of her had given place to that of pity.

"Perhaps you are not well, madam, and the night air is too chilly?" said I rather inquisitively.

I felt a rebuke in her reply: "In requesting you to close the door, I had no other object than to escape the attention of passers."

I did not reply, but thoughtfully continued my work. She resumed—

"That little box contains valuable pa-

pers, private papers, and I have lost the key, or it has been stolen. I could not wish to have you remember that I ever came here on such an errand," she con-

tinued with some hesitation, and giving me back a look which it was no difficult matter to understand.

"Certainly, madam, if you desire it—

If I cannot forget your face, I will at least attempt to lose the recollection of ever seeing it here."

The lady bowed rather coolly at what I considered a fine compliment, and I proceeded with my work, satisfied that I suddenly discovered partially for me had nothing to do with the visit. This afternoon, convince me that he is there beyond hin-

ting, in turning the lock, I was seized with a curiosity to get a glimpse at the precious contents of the box, and suddenly raising the lid, discovered a bundle of letters and a daguerreotype, as I slowly passed the casket to its owner. She seized it hurriedly, and placing the letters and pictures in her pocket, locked the box, and drawing the veil over her face, pointed to the door. I opened it, and as she passed into the street, she merely whispered, "Remember!" We met again, and I have been thus particular in describing her visit to the shop, to render probable a subsequent recognition.

About two o'clock one morning, in the latter part of May following, I was awoken by a gentle tap on the window of the little room back of the shop, in which I lodged. Thinking of burglars, I sprang out of the bed, and in a moment was at the window, with a heavy hammer in my hand, which I usually keep at my side.

"Who's there?" I inquired, raising the hammer and peering out into the darkness—for it was dark as Egypt when under the curse of Israel's God.

"Hiss!" exclaimed a figure stepping in front of the window; "open the door; I have business for you?"

"Rather pass business hours, I should

say; but who are you?"

"No one that would harm you," returned the voice which I imagined was rather feminine for a burglar's.

"Nor no one that can!" I replied rather emphatically, by way of a warning, as I tightened my grip upon the hammer and proceeded to the door. I pushed back the bolt, and slowly opened the door, discovered the stranger already upon the steps.

"What do you want?" I abruptly inquired.

"I will tell you," answered the same soft voice, "If you dare open the door wide enough for me to enter."

"Come in," said I, resolutely, throwing the door open and proceeding to light a candle. Having succeeded, I turned to examine the gentleman with a heavy Raglan round his shoulders and a blue navy cap drawn suspiciously over the eyes. As I advanced toward him, he seemed to hesitate a moment, then raised the cap from his forehead, and looked curiously in my face. I did not drop the candle, but I walked into the room, and after a few trials, which the lady seemed to watch with the most intense anxiety, sprung the bolt. She door swung upon its hinges and my companion, telling me not to close it, as it was self-locking, sprang into the vault. I did not follow.

"I remain here," she said handing me the lantern; "I will be back in a moment."

Examining the bandage, to see that

my vision was completely obscured, the lady handed me the bundle of tools with which I was provided, then taking me by the arm, led me through a gate into a house which I knew was brick, and after taking me along a passage way, led me into a dining-room, where a table was set ready for dinner. The editor was a large, well built man, with a frank, open countenance, and a smile that seemed to light up his face.

"Come in," said I, resolutely, throwing the door open and proceeding to light a candle. Having succeeded, I turned to examine the gentleman with a heavy Raglan round his shoulders and a blue navy cap drawn suspiciously over the eyes. As I advanced toward him, he seemed to hesitate a moment, then raised the cap from his forehead, and looked curiously in my face. I did not drop the candle, but I walked into the room, and after a few trials, which the lady seemed to watch with the most intense anxiety, sprung the bolt. She door swung upon its hinges and my companion, telling me not to close it, as it was self-locking, sprang into the vault. I did not follow.

"I remain here," she said handing me the lantern; "I will be back in a moment."

The two slowly ascended the stairs, and I heard them enter immediately above where I was standing. In less than a minute the lady returned.

"Shall I close it, madam?" said I, placing my hand upon the door at the sight.

"How must have suffered during the three long days of his confinement in that vault!"

"I remain here," she said handing me the lantern; "I will be back in a moment."

</div

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive the attention.

M. C. Tietie is our authorized agent at St. Paul. His receipts will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in St. Paul. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

ROCKS & LINDNER are our authorized agents in Chicago—124 Randolph street.

News Summary.

Mr. Ulger, Postmaster at Charleston, has written to the Postmaster General that he holds himself responsible to the general government for the revenues accruing to his office for the present. Therefore, the postal arrangements will continue unchanged.

Report says that Curry and Pugh, of Alabama have left for home, and others from the same State will follow next week; while members of other prospectively seceding States are making preparations to take their departure.

The Charleston Convention on the 5th, appointed delegates to the general Congress of the seceding States. Hon. L. J. Withers, L. M. Keitt, A. W. Boyce, R. R. Rhett, Jr., R. W. Barnwell, C. G. Memminger, W. P. Mills, were appointed, after which it adjourned subject to the call of the President. Affairs at Charleston were quiet.

New York, Jan. 5.—A Washington despatch to the *Commercial* says the Congressional Committee of the border States have agreed upon a compromise. Mr. Sherman assenting, this renews confidence in a final adjustment.

The election in the State of Alabama for Delegates to the Secession Convention took place on the 24th of December. According to the Montgomery *Confederacy*, the returns of the election show that the Convention will contain a majority of from ten to fifteen Union men. This is a hard blow to the secessionists.

A dispatch to the *Post* says that Southern Senators say the Brooklyn, if sent to Charleston, will be sunk in the harbor. The lighthouse will be darkened, buoys removed, and batteries opened upon the steamer from Morris Island.

In the Nebraska House of Representatives on the 1st, on motion of General Downs, of the Legislature a message of greeting and thanks was passed to Maj. Anderson, of Fort Sumter for his gallant conduct and wish him and his wife a Happy New Year.

The 25th Regiment at Schenectady, on the 5th, under Capt. Bryson and Van Ingen, fired a salute of thirty-three guns and thirty-three rockets in honor of Maj. Anderson and his brave men. National airs were performed amid cheers for Major Anderson and Secretaries Holt and Staunton.

Accounts from the interior of Pennsylvania are to the effect that enrollments of volunteers are quietly going on among all classes, under the name of "Union men." The question of Democrat or Republican is sunk.

Progress of Secession.

We give up all our available space this week to the news from the South, which our reader will observe is of rather an exciting nature. It looks to us, now, as though it was next to an impossibility to prevent a collision. Every day the South are committing acts of high-handed treason, to hasten on the attack. Our telegraphic despatches inform us that Fort Sumter has been besieged, and that every day the danger and difficulty of reinforcing the gallant Anderson, are increased. His brave men, however, have bound themselves by an oath to stand and perish with him. How anxiously the gaze of the nation is turned toward the brave Major and his courageous men, and how loud and deep will be the curses that will be poured upon the head of President Buchanan if he allows them to perish, which we do not believe, from recent movements, he is at all inclined to do. It will be seen, by the despatches, that the President has given the direction of affairs into the hands of Gen. Scott, and Secretaries Holt and Staunton who are to concentrate the government forces near Washington to protect the National Capital, in case it should be attacked by the South; that two sloops of war have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency, and other preparations made

for an outbreak. As Georgia has followed in the wake of South Carolina, we hope that the government will now take hold of the matter, and at once put down this hydra-headed monster, treason.

MEN and boys running like mad, faces flushed with excitement, shouts in tones of thunder, commands given with the air of Generals, clerks leave their yards, blacksmiths quit their anvils, merchants close their stores, lawyers, doctors and ministers run to and fro, Town Council adjourn their meeting, compositors drop their "sticks," everything in an uproar, *tremendous excitement*, and all for what why, a dog fight! Yes one of the sharpest canine battles we ever witnessed took place on Monday last, opposite our office, and, as in most instances, the biggest dog gained the victory.

SCHOOL MEETING.—The annual school meeting, for the election of officers for the year 1861, took place on Saturday evening last. Patrick Fox, Wm. Allen and N. C. D. Taylor, were elected Trustees, and Oscar Roos Clerk. Mr. S. I. Smith, one of the old Trustees, in his report, stated that there would probably be money enough in the hands of the County Treasurer, to employ a teacher nine months out of the year.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the 3d number of the *St. Paul Daily Press*, a new paper just started at St. Paul, and which we judge from its typographical appearance, takes the place of the *St. Paul Times*. It is a large six column sheet, published by the "Press Company," and promises to be a first class paper.—

Who its editor is we have not been informed. We wish the *Press* a long life and abundant success.

NEW FIRM.—Messrs. Guard & Whitney, as will be seen by their advertisement to-day, have recently entered into a co-partnership, in the carpenter and joiner business, and are ready to execute all orders left with them, in a satisfactory manner. They are finished workmen, and will undoubtedly receive a large share of public patronage.

WE are under many obligations to Mr. E. B. Whitcher, the affable landlord of the Putnam House, Stillwater, for late St. Paul papers. Our thanks, also, to Mr. S. A. Whiting for similar favors.

POKE.—Considerable pork finds its way into our market, and readily sells for from 5¢ to 6 cents per pound. The most of our merchants are in the pack of business this winter, and not a little money will be made by it.

DO not fail of reading the beautiful piece of original poetry on the outside of this week's issue. We trust that "L" will be a frequent contributor to the Reporter.

THE boys—and men too—have a great deal of sport in sliding down government street hill. It is a great wonder that some of them do not get injured.

THOSE who intend to pay for their paper in wood, would do well to haul it while the sledding is good.

THE Town Council met on Monday, and after transacting considerable important business, adjourned until to-morrow.

DAY Wood is selling in town for two dollars per cord.

Proceedings of Board of County Commissioners.

TAYLOR FALLS, Jan. 1st, 1861.

The County Commissioners, S. I. Smith, Smith Ellison and Otto Wallmark met this day and on motion of Smith Ellison adjourned until to-morrow morning at half past 8 o'clock.

JAN. 2d. The Commissioners met qualified and organized.

On motion of Smith Ellison, S. I. Smith was chosen Chairman.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's accounts and vouchers were examined by the Board.

The Auditor's accounts were examined by the Board.

The Grand and Petit Jury lists were made out by the Commissioners.

On motion of Smith Ellison, the board adjourned until 1 o'clock, p. m.

1 O'CLOCK, p. m. The Board was called to order by the Chairman.

Present S. I. Smith, Smith Ellison and Otto Wallmark.

Numerous bills were examined and laid on the table for further consideration.

On motion of Smith Ellison, the board adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

JAN. 3d. The Board was called to order by the Chairman.

Present S. I. Smith, Otto Wallmark and Smith Ellison.

The Commissioners proceeded to apportion the School Taxes levied for the year 1860, as follows:

Sc. Dist.	No 1 Taylor Falls	\$350 24
" 2 Chicago Lake	339 33	
" 3 Amador	51 59	
" 4 Wyoming	54 20	
" 5 Rushesba	97 74	
" 6 Sunrise	65 18	
" 11 Sunrise	111 32	
" 9 Wyoming	62 43	
" 7 Wyoming	73 31	
" 13 Wyoming	54 30	
" 1 Franconia	40 73	
" 2 Franconia	73 31	
" 3 Franconia	122 18	

The following resolution was presented and adopted by vote of the board.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the board of County Commissioners is hereby constituted a committee of one, with power to select with the proper parties for the rest of the building occupied by County Offices and negotiate for renting it or same, or others, for the coming year by the month yearly; and draw orders for the rent due. Signed:

S. I. SMITH,
SSWTH ELLIOTT;
OTTO WALLMARK.

On motion, the following bills were allowed:

Luther Wycoff for bringing election returns Franconia 8 60

Do Witt Howe for bringing election returns of Wyoming 3 00

John Hawkanson for bringing election returns of Chisago Lake 2 00

Geo. Snell for bringing election returns of Rushesba 6 00

J. Runyan for bringing election returns of Amador 2 20

Rev. Klepper for bringing election returns of Sunrise 3 60

Thomas Lacy for canvassing election returns 1 00

G. W. Seymour for canvassing election returns 1 00

Wm. Comer for election and other blanks, express charges Postages &c. as per vouchers 27 55

County Auditor for 4 months salary at \$600 per annum 200 00

E. B. Brush for services as Co., or Prosecuting Attorney at the Oct. term 15 00

H. H. Newberry as per bill 25 70

Andrew Molina as overseer the poor in 1859 3 00

Smith & Whiting for Staf- for county's use as per bill 27 80

Oscar Roos for wood for county's use as per bill 10 00

Michel Gontier for stove pipe supplied to the jail as per bill 5 00

D. B. Ballard, Sheriff for summoning Jurors &c. as per bill 94 50

J. Folsom Deputy Sheriff for attending court and travel as per bill 8 30

E. C. Ingalls for attendance at court as Deputy Sheriff as per bill 1 50

F. H. Pratt for printing notices as per bill 14 84

Otto Wallmark for 3 day's services as Commissioner and mileage 6 30

Smith Ellison for 3 day's service as Commissioner and mileage 7 14

On motion of Otto Wallmark the Board adjourned.

S. I. SMITH, Chairman,

W. M. COMER, Clerk.

Early History.

In the commencement of my series of articles, was not my intention to have said as much as I have, not having sufficient time to thoroughly investigate and gather facts, and arrange them a style to make them interesting. I shall close by giving a brief sketch of the settlement of Chisago County, and incidents connected therewith.

The first subject of record which gave bounds and existence, the germ from which has grown our present settlement and condition as a county, I will give to your readers as it stands on the record.

At a special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of St. Croix County, held at Stillwater, June 15, 1848, present, Socrates Nelson and John R. Irvine. On application, a precinct is hereby established to be called the Falls of St. Croix precinct, bounded on the east by the St. Croix river; on the north by the Sunrise river; on the west by Range line between 21 and 22; on the south by Town line between 32 and 33. Wm. Colby, W. Holmes and Nathan Taylor are appointed judges. Election to be held at W. Colby's. Attest: Wm. Colby, Clerk.

It will be discovered, by the bounds of this old precinct, how little was known of the geography of Chisago County at that time. Bounded on the north by the Sunrise River, on the west by range line between 21 and 22. This range line is from six to ten miles west of Sunrise river, and the course of Sunrise river is almost due north through the entire distance in which it flows through the County.

Thomas F. Morton commenced in this county in 1846, on what is now called the Morton place, near Taylor Falls. Benjamin F. Otis also commenced in 1846, and erected the same house in which Wm. Colby now lives. They both raised this year, potatoes and garden vegetables. This was the beginning of the settlement and cultivation of the soil, embodied in what is now Chisago county. In 1847 Mr. Otis left, selling his improvements to Wm. Colby. This

year Mr. Colby raised the first corn which was grown by white man within our present limits as a county. Jerry Ross settled here this year, Thornton Bishop also commenced his improvements this year on the farm now occupied by Wilson Dohney, at the head of the rapids six miles from Taylor Falls.

The first notices posted for an election—was to elect a County Commissioner—on February 12th, 1849. No returns being made, probably no election was held. At a regular meeting of the County Board, held April 2d, 1849, the following persons were appointed judges of election. I give the names to show who were amongst the early settlers here: Falls of St. Croix Precinct, Wm. Colby, Wm. Holmes, N. C. D. Taylor; Rush Lake Precinct, Levi Clark, Walter Carrier, Richard Arnold; Rice River Precinct, now Kanaboo County, Elam Greeley, Riley Fuller, J. Porter; Snake River Precinct (now Pine County) D. B. Loomis, B. G. Armstrong, Dunne Porter.

In 1849, Lewis Barlow, Wm. E. Bush, and Jacob Markley became citizens here. It appears from the abstract of the canvassed returns of an election held Nov. 26th, 1849, that St. Croix Falls Precinct had six votes on their returns. One incident took place in 1848, two notorious

opponents to omit, which I had the unfortunate opportunity of being an eye witness of, and such an unjust decision, and cruel result, I hope may never again take place in any land. An Indian Whisky Trader, by the name of Fred. Miller, kept a shop on the west shore of Balsam Lake, Polk County Wisconsin, through a spirit of envy got mad with an honest Norwegian by the name of Miles Tornell, who was opening a farm midway between Balsam Lake and St. Croix Falls. Sometime in the month of June, Mr. Tornell and an Irishman by the name of McElroy were found dead having been shot at the residence of Mr. Tornell.—Suspicion was soon fastened upon a young Chippewa Indian. It was taken—Captured by a party who went from the Falls in pursuit of him—was arraigned before Jerry Ross, Esq. In the course of the examination of witnesses, it was proved satisfactorily to the few who were uninfused by Mr. "R. G. Whisky," that the Indian was guilty, having been hired by Miller to kill Tornell. Esquire Ross, perceiving a spirit of mobism manifest in trying the poor deluded Indian, left in the night for his farm on the west side of the St. Croix. Dr. Geo. W. De Witt acted as assistant Justice. A mock jury sat in judgment. They pronounced as a verdict "that the Indian should be hung," and Miller whipped. In accordance with this verdict the Indian was placed on the top of two barrels, the rope attached to a strong limb of an oak tree, and adjusted around his neck. His name is believed to be that of Wm. McElroy, of Pennsylvania, although others say of New York. Republican Senators desired to go into Executive Session on the subject, but this was resisted by the other side, and an adjournment was carried by the Democrats present, with the exception of Senators Bigler, Latham and Powell. It is not certain, according to present appearance, that Mr. McElroy will be confirmed. The nomination is considered in the highest degree important, and as fore-stander knocked the barrels from under him, and he hung suspended until he was dead. Miller was tied up to the same tree, standing at the foot of it, his face toward it. One Patrick Collins was elected to whip him. He was a sworn enemy of Miller. He smiled at the privilage, and grasped the opportunity, and laying his hat and coat aside, with his whole strength, his lash tightly clenched with both hands, gave the murderous villain twenty strokes on his naked back. A contribution was then taken up among the bystanders, with which Miller's passage was paid down the river, and he was ordered never to return to the St. Croix Valley. He left on the same day he was whipped, June 7th, on the steamer Otter, a small boat that had been chartered by a party in Stillwater, who came to witness the tragedy.

It is not true as has been reported, that Senator Seward, of New York, intends to submit a proposition relative to the present crisis, or to make a speech on the subject.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

The Cabinet has just adjourned after a protracted session of six hours. The affairs at Charleston were the subjects under consideration.

Secretary Floyd states to the President in writing, that unless Major Anderson was withdrawn from Fort Sumter, he could not remain in the Cabinet.

Secretary Thompson and Thomas were understood to entertain the same views but the events of to-day changed their minds somewhat.

The President determined after full deliberation, not to withdraw Major Anderson, and Mr. Floyd's resignation was therefore accepted.

Meetings to Sustain the Government.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

A meeting is called for Saturday to sustain Anderson and support efforts of the government to reinforce him.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.

A Western Landlord.

The Minnesota Weekly Times.

A gentleman and lady were traveling in Michigan, and having missed the stage, were compelled to take a private conveyance from the town of Seidenri to Thompson. The lady had with her a beautiful lap dog, which she carried in her lap upon an embroidered mat. During the ride, the husband discovered that he had no handkerchief, when the lady lent him hers, which was fashionably scented with musk. About half way between the two towns, the carriage broke down, in the midst of a hard rain, and they were obliged to take refuge in the half-way house—a "one horse" log tavern, consisting of two rooms—a bar-room and a lodging room. The lady laid her lapdog on its mat before the fire, and herself and husband took seats. In a short time the husband had occasion to use his handkerchief, and took it out, leaving it on his knee when he got through with it. In a few moments the landlord came in, and opened the door, put his head in, and looked around, went out, came in, gazed at the dog—his nostrils all the time uplifted in intense disgust. He finally appeared satisfied, went out the outside door, opened it, came back with a bound, seized the lap dog by the tail, and hurled him howling through the open door full ten rods into the forest. The wife fainted; the husband rose to his feet terribly enraged, and wanted to know what he did that for. "That's my dog," continued he furiously. "Don't care a cuss whose dog it is," said the man, gruffly and impetuously. "I ain't going to have any such a blasted smelling varmint around my tavern." The husband and wife vacated the house instantly; and proceeded on their way in the rain.

An old Scotch Presbyterian servant was induced by her mistress to attend an Episcopalian church, where the furniture and music were of the most elaborate character, and was asked how she liked it. "Oh," she replied, "it's varnally bony, varnally bony; but, oh, it's an awful way of spending the Sabbath."

An ambiguous lover wrote recently: "How I wish, my dearest Adeline, my engagements would permit me to leave town and go and see you! It would be like visiting some old ruin, hollowed out, and fraught with a thousand pleasing recollections."

A person enquiring at one of our Railway stations, what time the 7.45 train would start, was answered, "At a quarter to eight."

"God bless me," exclaimed the enquirer, "you are always changing the time on this line."

Arthur's Home Magazine for 1861.

With the December number, the publishers of the HOME MAGAZINE announced their purpose to give additional value an interest to the work during 1861. Heretofore they have endeavored to make the Home Magazine, as well as all the other magazines, the most instructive portion; to hold their readers the more captive of mind upon mind, and thus holding them strongly interested, to give moral power as well as intellectual pleasure. In a still higher degree will they aim to impart this quality to the "Home Magazine." Additional literary aid of the right character, will be secured during the year, and the editors will, as heretofore, be in constant communication with the readers, giving them the best products of their pens.

The publishers do not claim for the "Home Magazine" anything but what its constant readers will admit, when they say that it is more peculiarly adapted to serve good ends in American families than any other similar work. This being so, they fairly ask from all who feel in any degree an unselfish interest in the welfare of neighbors, to such influence as will be exerted, to exert their influence in the land in which one or more periodicals are not taken, and some of these carry with them, it is deeply to be regretted, unhealthful or demoralizing influence. If this bad reading cannot be displaced at once, we may, by inducing a subscription to the "Home Magazine," do much to counteract its effects, and lead to the formation of a taste that will prompt, naturally, its rejection.

An elegant steel engraving is given in each number of the "Home Magazine," besides a large number of fashion and needle-work on gravures. In the January number, T. S. Arthur, one of the editors, commences a new series, entitled "Nothing But Money."

Spendid premium engravings are given to all who get up clubs. One of them is called "SEVENTY SIX," and is 16 inches by 23; the other, "THE NEW THESSALIAN JEWELS FROM THE EAST," and is 12 inches by 20. They are fine class engravings as to execution, and will make handsome ornaments for any parlor. The publishers price for these plates is \$1.50 each.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

1 copy (and one of the premium plates) \$2.00
2 copies (and one of the premium plates to get up of club) \$3.00.
3 do (and one of the premium plates to get up of club) \$4.
4 copies (and one of the premium plates to get up of club) \$5.00.
8 do (and an extra copy of Magazine) \$10.
12 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to get up of club) \$15.
17 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to get up of club) \$20.

Three red stamps must be sent in every case to pay the cost of mailing each premium.

Address, T. S. ARTHUR & CO., 323 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

Chisago Seminary.

The Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, December 10th, 1860.

Terms of tuition:

Common English branches..... \$4.00
Higher..... 3 "..... 6.00
Languages..... 8.00
Primary Department..... 2.00
Extra charges for ornamental branches and music.

Rev. E. E. Edwards—late of Lamont Seminary, Ill. Professor of Languages.

MRS. A. A. YORK, Principal, Nov. 28, 1860.

Lumber.

A ASSORTED qualities kept on hand and for sale at reduced prices, at the Chisago mills. W. H. C. Folsom.

The Minnesota Weekly Times.

We desire to place in the hands of every man in Minnesota during the Presidential Contest, a copy of our Journal, and for this purpose we have reduced the price of our paralleled low figure, simply the cost of the paper upon which it is printed. It will be our endeavor, as well as our pleasure, to make the Weekly Minnesota Times a reliable Republican journal, and the best newspaper in the State. Great care will be taken in the selections, and in a judicious management of the editorial department.

From the 4th of July, then, until 7th of November, we will send the Times to clubs of our readers, at the following rates:

10 copies	\$1.00	in advance.
12 copies	2.25	do
15 copies	4.00	do
20 copies	7.50	do
25 copies	11.00	do
30 copies	14.50	do
35 copies	18.00	do
Our hundred copies	35.00	do

CLERKS FOR THE WEEKLY TIMES.

We have greatly enlarged our Weekly and it is now printed in a quarto form of eight pages, and is, without exception, the best paper in the State. We put our rates at a very low figure:

3 copies	\$5	; 5 copies \$8
10 copies	17.00	; 25 copies \$45
20 copies	35.00	do
30 copies	54	do
40 copies	100	do
50 copies	140	do
60 copies	180	do
70 copies	220	do
80 copies	260	do
90 copies	300	do
100 copies	35.00	do

Ready Made Clothing.

Groceries & Provisions.

HARDWARE, &c.,

TAYLOR FALLS,

WISCONSIN COUNTY, MIN.

A Full Assortment of PLANES, CHISELS, FILES, SAWS, AUGERS, HOES, SHOVELS, HAY FORKS, BUTTS & SCREWS, RIFLES, DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, POWDER FLASKS, PERCUSSION CAPS, &c., &c.

SADDLERY.

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Hames, Double Reins, Whips, &c., &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, Of every style.

LADIES' GAITERS, HALF GAITERS, SLIPPERS, MISSES' GAITERS, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS & SHOES.

Queensware.

A general assortment of every style and description.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, TABLES, ROCKERS, STANDS, CHAIRS, &c., &c.

TIN WARE.

A large and full assortment of every description.

PAINTS & OILS, PLUMS, CULTIVATORS, GRINDSTONES, Stove Pipe, &c., &c.

At such prices as cannot fail to suit customers, for Cash or Ready Pay.

Positively no Goods Sold on Credit.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

W. S. Peck.

HOUSE, SIGN, DECORATIVE, &c., &c.

Ornamental Painter IMITATOR OF WOOD AND MARBLE, &c., &c., &c.

ALL work neatly and thoroughly done. No pains spared to keep pace with all modern improvements in the Art. Job Work especially solicited from adjoining towns. Paper hanging and whitewashing done with neatness and dispatch.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

Anton Baier,

Foot & Shoe Maker, Bench Street, TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction. I am bound to my seat, and stick like wax to the last; so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

Blacksmithing, A. C. SEVEY,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WOULD inform the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he can be found at all times in his shop on Bench street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash. Horse shoeing done upon the shortest notice, and is a master工作 to give satisfaction.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

Bateaux and Skiffs.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at my shop near the Chisago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

PETER ABFAR.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

1-14

Folsom & Dresser,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

DRY GOODS,

AND

Ready Made Clothing.

Groceries & Provisions,

HARDWARE, &c.,

TAYLOR FALLS,

WISCONSIN COUNTY, MIN.

SAW MILL

—AND—

WATER POWER,

FOR SALE.

THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the

FALLS OF ST. CROIX,

POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great pines of the St. Croix river and its tributaries, than any other mill property.—The Mill is in

Good Running Order,

CONTAINING

One Muley, Four Sash

—AND—

One Circular Saw.

—ALSO—

Lathe and Shingle Machines,

Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. Piers and Roads are all in good order.

ALSO,

Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable rates, to run mills for the manufacture of BUCKEWS, TUBS, CHURNs, SPOKES & WAGONS.

In short, all articles fabricated from wood.—The materials for such manufactures abound in and around the Falls.

ALSO,

A GRIST MILL

Complete, with two run of stone, capable of being increased to four—in fine order, and turned by the water from springs which have never failed.

ALSO,

A great number of TOWN LOTS With or without houses,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

All persons residing in Europe in the North, will find it well to give their place an examination before concluding finally to settle.

The position at the head of navigation, the nearest point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its immense manufacturing facilities, destined to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.

Any further information will be given by addressing R. C. MURPHY, President, St. Croix Fall, Wis., Feb. 23.

HASTINGS FOUNDRY

—AND—

MACHINE SHOP,

The proprietor of this new establishment announces to the public that he is now prepared to manufacture or repair

ALL KIND OF MACHINERY THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

Plane and match boards, furnish moldings and cornice work in any form his patrons may want.

Iron and Brass Castings, Of every description, and Babbit Metal

IN ANY QUANTITY.

The long and successful practice of the proprietor in this business in the English colonies, and the extensive experience which he has given him in assuring the public that he will give his patrons as good work as can be produced anywhere. He does not hesitate to say that he has

Iron and Brass Castings, Of every description, and Babbit Metal

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, GENERAL RAILROAD

—AND—

STEAMBOAT AGENTS, NO. 2, LEVEE.

Prescott, — Vis. nly

Barnes & Hutchins, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, GENERAL RAILROAD

—AND—

STEAMBOAT AGENTS, NO. 2, LEVEE.

Prescott, — Vis. nly

A. O. Snyder, DEALER IN

Hard ware, Stoves, Iron, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.

IN fact, everything a man wants or can think of in the mercantile business. At the sign of the Big Stove, Broad street, Prescott, Wisconsin.

Dill & Brother, DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions, Wines, Liquors & Segars, BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of

YANKEE N. T. N. BROAD STREET, — PRESCOTT, WIS. nly

Oliver Gibbs, Jr., PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO., WISCONSIN.

Notice.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the State of Wisconsin, and attend all trials, and keep the law books, at prices and on terms to suit the actual settle to apply, they prefer the same should be adjusted by law.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

Taylor & Fox.

CLERK OF THE COURT

Lands and Town Lots FOR SALE.

WILL intend to paying taxes in Pierce and St. Croix counties. Deeds etc. promptly executed.

General Life and Fire Insurance Agent, Office in Concert Hall Building, Prescott, Wis. nly

H. A. JAY.

White & Jay, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Prescott, Wisconsin.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to Taylor & Fox on account, will please call and settle the same previous to the 1st of June next, unless they prefer the same should be adjusted by law.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

Blacksmithing, A. C. SEVEY,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WOULD inform the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he can be found at all times in his shop on Bench street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash. Horse shoeing done upon the shortest notice, and is a master work to give satisfaction.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

Farming Lands, FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE subscriber offers for sale choice selected farming lands, at prices and on terms that will give the actual settle to apply. Situated as follows:

Town 33, Range 17; Town 38, range 18; towns 32, 33, 34, 35, and 37, range 19; towns 32, 35, 36, range 20, town 35, 36, range 21. W. H. C. Folsom.

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Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

Bateaux and Skiffs.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at my shop near the Chisago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

PETER ABFAR.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

1-14

Young & Fitch,

Attorneys and Counselors

AT LAW,

WISE'S BUILDING, PRESCOTT, WIS.

General Insurance, Land, and TAX-PAYING AGENTS.

GOOD NEWS FOR LADIES!

Any who will address to Mrs. B. C. C. Hall, Baltimore, Md. with three three-cent postage stamps fastened, will receive by return mail, something of interest to her.

"Woman know thyself and be happy."

Bateaux for Sale.

ATEAUx and other boats always on hand and made to order, on short notice, at the Snake River dam.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF LUMBER kept on hand, and can be delivered at any point on the river, between this place and Taylor Falls, at prices to suit the times.

E. H. MUNCH, Chengwataw, Pine Co., Min.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.—One copy for one year, \$2.00; Three copies for one year, \$5.00; Five copies for one year, \$7.50; Eight copies for one year, \$10.00; Sixteen copies for one year, \$20.00.

Premiums for getting up Clues.—Three, five, eight or sixteen copies make a club. To every person getting up a club, the Proprietor will send two magnificent mezzotints of Niagara Falls, each 12 inches by 25, and of a size, therefore, for framing—one representing the American, and the other the Canada, or Horseshoe side.

No such splendid offers ever before made. Address, postpaid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, No. 355 Chestnut st., Phila.

Specimens sent gratis.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.

PROSPECTUS.

The XXth Volume of the Weekly Tribune commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year the Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political discussion almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to,

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of the Tribune in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to devote therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring simpler, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world should be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transact us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the "Old World" is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends.—We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of social intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE [311 issues per annum]..... \$6
SUN. WEEKLY [104 " " " " "]..... \$5
WEEKLY [52 " " " " "]..... \$2

To CLUES.—Semi-Weekly: Two copies \$5. Five for \$11.25. Ten copies to one address for \$20 and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of Twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of Forty, we send the Daily Tribune gratis one year.

Weekly: Three copies for \$5. Eight copies for \$10, and any larger number at the rate of \$1.20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies to one address for \$20 with an extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address: THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New York.

SAVE A DOLLAR!

Peterson's Magazine.

SUBSCRIBE FOR 1860.

THE \$1 Minnesotian.

To put the Dollar Minnesotian within the means of every family in the State, we have concluded to offer it to yearly subscribers in the lowest possible prices, only a little above the mere cost of the white paper on which it is printed, viz:

CLUB RATES PER YEAR.

1 copy, \$1.00
3 " to one address, 4.50
5 " " " " " 9
10 " " " " " 13
20 " " " " " 15
25 " " " " " 19
30 " " " " " 21
40 " " " " " 26
50 " " " " " 30

For the Presidential Campaign, and for a week after the election, the half above rates.

No paper without the money.

60 copies for \$11.25. Ten copies to one address for \$20 and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of Twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of Forty, we send the Daily Tribune gratis one year.

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Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 1.

TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 17, 1861.

NUMBER 48.

THE
TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER
F. H. PRATT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSON'S OLD BUILDING,"
FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two
dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
No names entered on our Books, unless
the subscription money is received.
Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

Rates of Advertising:

One Square, (12 lines), one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, 50
One year, - \$10 00
One-fourth column, 3 months, - 15 00
" " " 6 " - 20 00
" " " 1 year, - 25 00
One-half column, 3 months, - 20 00
" " " 6 " - 25 00
" " " 1 year, - 40 00
One column, 3 months, - 30 00
" " " 6 " - 50 00
" " " 1 year, - 75 00
Business cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year, \$8 00
" " " 6 months, 6 00
" " " 3 " 4 00

Legal advertisements, 75 cents per square for first insertion and 37 1/2 cents per square for all subsequent insertions. Payment in all cases required on delivery of affidavits.

Yearly advertisers out of the State must make payment half yearly in advance, and when advertising for shorter periods, the money must in all cases accompany the advertisements.

Leaded advertisements placed under the head of special notices will be charged double the ordinary rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

Job Printing.

In all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. Ballard,
SHERIFF OF CHISAGO COUNTY.
OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Bass
Street, Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

L. B. Smith, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

Office at the Post Office.
Calls attended to promptly. Particular
attention paid to disease of the eyes.
Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

M. A. Dowling,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

WILL attend to paying taxes for non-residents, for
naming abstracts of titles, &c.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO
Hon. N. C. D. Taylor, Min.
Hon. W. H. C. Folson,
Hon. W. H. C. Folson,
Hon. H. M. Rice,
Hon. S. N. Nelson,
Hon. G. L. Becker,
Samuel Register, Esq.,
Dover, Delaware.

EDWARD H. WOOD,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.
PROMPT and especial attention given to
collections and remittances.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO
Ex-Gov. Gorman, St. Paul,
Hon. Jas. M. Cavanaugh, Chatfield,
Gen. James Shields, Faribault,
Hon. W. W. Phelps, Red Wing,
Hon. George L. Becker, St. Paul,
Samuel Register, Esq., Dover, Delaware.

J. C. Button,
Attorney at Law,
AND—

General Land Agent.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to
his care, in the counties of St. Croix,
Pierce, Burnett, and all adjacent
counties. Promptly attended to. Office
Taylor Falls, Feb 23.

George W. Seymour,
Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in drugs,
medicines, chemicals, perfumery, Toiletry
articles, paints, oils, camphene and burn-
ing fluid.

For wines and liquors for medicinal uses.
Patent medicines, "all kinds."

Taylor Falls, Feb 23.

11-1

Selected Poetry.

PRAYER MEETING IN A STORM.

[See President Buchanan's last Proclamation.]

A gale came up from the soul-sou' west;
'Twas force November weather;
But the ship had felt such a storm before,
And her planks still held together.
And thus, though the howling tempest showed
No sign of diminution,

The passengers said: "We'll trust our ship,

The staunch old Constitution!"

The captain stood on the quarter-deck—

"The seas," he said, "they batter us:

"Twas my watch below in the former gale—

I doubt if we'll weather itatters.

The wind on one side blows me off,

The current sets me shoreward;

I'll just lay-to between them both,

And seem to be going forward."

"Breakers ahead!" cried the watch on the bow,

"Hard up!" was the first mate's order;

"She feels the ground-swell," the passengers

cried,

"And the seas already board her!"

The foretop split in the angry gust:

In the hole the ballast shifted.

An old tar said: "If Jackson steered

We shouldn't thus have drifited!"

The captain cried: "Let go your helm!"

And then he called the bo'swain;

"Pipe all hands to the quarter-deck;

And we'll save her by Devotion!"

The first mate hauled his trumpet down,

The old tar cursed together,

To see the good ship helpless roll

At the sport of wave and weather.

The tattered sails are all-a-back,

Yards cracked and masts are started;

And the captain weeps and says his prayers,

Till the hull by mid-ships part;

But God is on the starboard's side—

The crew are in revolution;

The wave that washes the captain off

Will save the Constitution!"

NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1860. BAXARD TAYLOR.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.

"Out again to-night?" said Mrs. Hayes reluctantly, as her husband arose from the tea-table and donned his great coat.

"Yes, I have an engagement with Moor; I shall be in early; have a light in the library. Good night," said he.

I remember; black velvet with flowers on them. I used to put my feet on the fender, and dream of blue eyes and black curly hair, and I wished the time would move faster to the day when I could bring my bonnie wee wife to home, to make me music at my house."

Lizzie's face saddened a moment when she thought of the last two years, and how little music she had made for his loving heart, gradually weaning it from its allegiance; then she said,

"I wonder if you love music as much as you use to them."

"Of course I do. I often go to Miss Smith's for nothing else than to hear music."

"I can sing and play better than Miss Smith," said Lizzie half pouting.

"But you always say you are out of practice when I ask you."

"I had the piano tuned this morning—new open it and we shall see how it sounds."

William obeyed joyfully, and tossing aside her sewing, Lizzie took the piano stool. She had a sweet voice, not powerful, but most musical, and was a very fair performer on the piano.

"Ballads, Lizzie."

"Oh! yes, I know you dislike opera music in a parlor."

One song after another, with a lively instrumental piece occasionally between them filled up another hour pleasantly.

The little mantle clock struck eleven.

"Eleven! I thought it was about nine.

I ought to apologize, Lizzie, as I use to do, for staying so long, and I can truly say, as I did then, that the time has passed so pleasantly, I can scarcely believe it so late." Peterson's Magazine.

Lizzie slept soundly for two hours, and then awoke suddenly. She sat up, glanced at the clock, and sighed drearily at the prospect of the long interval before bed time.

The library was just over the room in which she sat, and down the furnace flue, through the registers, a voice came to her, to the young wife's ear; it was her husband's.

"Well, Moore, what's a man to do! I was disappointed, and I must have pleasure somewhere. Who would have imagined Lizzie Jarvis, so pretty and loving, could have changed in the frosty dandy she now is?" Who wants to be at home to hear him with whining all the evening about her troublesome servants, and her headache and all sorts of bothers? She's got the knack of that drawing room, that pat, "You my life, I don't believe she can speak pleasantly."

Lizzie sat as if stunned. Was that true? She looked in the glass, if not drowsy, her costume certainly not suitable for an evening, even if it were an evening at home, with only William to admire. She arose and went softly to her own room, with bitter and sorrowful thoughts, and a firm resolution to win back her husband's heart, and then, his love regained, to keep it.

The next morning William came into the breakfast room with his usual careless manner, but a bright smile came to his lips when he saw Lizzie. A pretty chin with a pretty collar, and sleeves of snowy muslin, and a wealth of soft full curls had really metamorphosed her, while the blush her husband's admiring glance called up to her cheek, did not detract from her beauty. At first, William thought there must be a guest, but on glancing around he found they were alone.

"Come William, your coffee, will be nice cold," said Lizzie, in a chirpy, pleasant voice.

When she can smell a rat the quickest—the man who knows the most or the man who has got the most nose?

"It must be cold till you sweeten my breakfast with a kiss," said her husband crossing the room to her side; and Lizzie's heart bounded as she recognized the old lover's tones and manners.

Not one frosty speech, not one complaint came up from the soul-sou' west; the ship had felt such a storm before, and her planks still held together.

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TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, Jan. 17, 1861.

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of your communications. All that is intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Scott, is our authorized agent at St. Paul. Receipt will be acknowledged by us, with further notice.

Mr. J. M. McIver is our authorized agent in Prentiss, Miss. He will receive subscriptions and advertising matter for the Reporter.

Reeves & Lowman are our authorized agents in Chicago—125 Randolph street.

News Compendium

At a private dinner party on the 11th, high words passed between Senator Toombs and Lieut. Gen. Scott. The conversation turned on the sending of troops to Charleston, when Mr. Toombs expressed the hope that the people there would sink the Star of the West. The General with much earnestness, asked whether it was possible that he, as an American descendant, would wish such an event. Mr. Toombs replied affirmatively, and that those who sent the vessel there should be sunk with her. General Scott thereupon said he was responsible for what he said, and Mr. Toombs remarked, "you have known me for twenty-five years, and are aware that I too am responsible." The matter here ended, but the subject, it is said is now in the hands of friends.

Lieutenant Talbot, bearer of despatches from Major Anderson, reports that the condition of Fort Sumter is not so favorable as was believed by the Government. Twenty-seven guns are mounted on the first tier, eight on the third, and they are mounting others.—The second tier of embrasures is blocked up. The fort he thinks will hold out for two months, with the present supplies, there being a plenty of fuel and good water. The statements of abundant supplies probably made by the officers to quiet the apprehensions of their friends. Major Anderson's brother has repeatedly stated the supplies were abundant.

A special despatch to the *Herald*, dated New Orleans, Jan. 11, says: All the fortifications are now in the possession of the Louisiana troops.—The United States arsenal at Baton Rouge in command of Major Haskins, and supported by companies of troops, refused to surrender this morning. The arsenal was surrounded by 600 State troops, and a parley was held between Gov. Moore and Major Ruskins, which finally resulted in the surrender of the garrison, at 12 o'clock to-day. There was no opposition in taking the other forts. The Crusader has not entered the Mississippi. The excitement continues very great.

A private letter from Florida, dated January 11th, says a number of delegates in the State Convention from western Florida, express themselves to the effect that if the State should secede without a proper general understanding, they will secede from the other part of the State. The arsenal at Chattanooga, Florida, has been seized by order of the Governor, on the report that the United States officer was about to remove the arms.

Reliable authority says that the Star of the West will be again sent to Charles-ton, unless the President changes his mind, and with ample naval forces to engage the several batteries while she runs in and lands her men and cargo. It is intimated in official circles that the steam revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* and the frigate *Brooklyn* will both accompany the Star of the West on her next effort.

It is the purpose of Mr. Buchanan to veto the Pacific Railroad bill if it is sent to him. His objection is not to the measure itself, but to what he calls creating a great debt in the present condition of the country.

Gen. Scott ordered a detachment of forty federal troops under Lieutenant Robinson, to take possession of the Sub-Treasury, Custom House, and Post Office building, at St. Louis, on the 11th inst.

Lyman Trumbull was re-elected to the United States Senate, on the 9th inst. The vote was, Trumbull, 54; S. C. Marshall, 46.

It is rumored that Mr. Tresscott has been at Washington with pacific overtures from Governor Pickens of South Carolina.

A dispatch to the Post says the U. S. steamer *Fulton*, has sailed with orders to see the Star of the West safe in the harbor of Charleston.

The Alabama ordinance of secession was passed Jan. 11, at 2:30 p. m. Cannon were firing, bells ringing, and the city was in a blaze of enthusiasm.

The Florida State Convention passed the ordinance of secession on the 11th inst., by a vote of 62 ayes to 5 nays.

No conclusive action has been taken by the Committee of thirty-three.

Minnesota Legislature.

The third session of the Minnesota Legislature commenced on the 8th inst. Both branches were permanently organized on that day. The following are the officers elected:

SENATE.

Secretary—A. D. Webber, of Freeborn co. Assistant Secretary—G. A. Emmell, of Ramsey co. Engrossing Clerk—C. J. Short, of Mower co. Enrolling Clerk—W. D. Hale, of Goodhue co. Sergeant at Arms—W. H. Shelly, of Ramsey county.

HOUSE.

Speaker—Jared Benson, of Anoka. Chief Clerk—D. Blakely, of Olmsted. Assistant Clerk—J. C. Post of Hennepin. Engrossing Clerk—Myron Colby of Douglas. Enrolling Clerk—J. A. Van Vleet, of Fillmore. Sergeant at Arms—Thos. McElroy, of Le Sueur.

Nothing of importance has been done up to our latest dates. On the 12th Wm. R. Marshall, of the St. Paul Press was elected Printer by the House of Representatives. We shall give an abstract of the most important doings of the Legislature during the session.

The Governor's Message.

The message of Governor Ramsey was delivered on the 9th inst., in the Hall of Representatives. Owing to its great length we shall be able to give only a synopsis of it, which we take from the St. Paul *Daily Press*.

It is an able and statesmanlike document, marked throughout by the moderation of tone and comprehensive and clear views which have always characterized the communications of Governor Ramsey.

The message opens with a gratifying review of the prosperous material condition of the State.

The Statistics of Agriculture show a gross product of 11,000,000 bushels of grain. The whole exportable surplus of all products is set down at \$3,000,000.

The Governor's review of the financial condition of the State is exceedingly satisfactory—and shows a gratifying contrast between the economical and orderly policy of the present administration and the extravagant views which governed the finances of the State under previous administrations.

The floating debt of the State is stated at \$59,314.14.

The expenses of the government last year were \$55,269.88. The expenses of the government in 1861, are estimated at \$74,700; the aggregate demands on the treasury at \$13,2700.

To meet this we have—

The tax of \$160.....\$147,013.33

Delinquent tax.....\$16,591.22

Total Resources.....\$203,607.75

The Governor in this connection urges a continuance of the most rigid economy in all the departments of the government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor recommends that a law be passed recognizing civilized Indians as citizens; also empowering sheriffs to remove roving bands of Indians from the colored territory.

He advises the absorption of Manominy county (Fridley's farm) into some of the adjacent counties.

He compliments the Reports of the Adjutant-General, of the Librarian, and Warde of the Penitentiary. He recommends a re-enactment of the printing bills of the Legislature. He abhors the growing trade and social intercourse between Minnesota and the Red River, and suggests the extension of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty to these regions; he adverts to the ineffectual efforts made by him to procure the postponement of the land sales ordered last summer by President Buchanan.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

The message terminates in a review of the present political crisis in our national affairs. He says that although the minds of the Southern people may have been misled by partisan misrepresentations—that the secession movement sprung from a purpose long entertained by its leaders to destroy the Union when they should cease to rule it.

He objects to the attempted restoration of the Missouri Compromise line—because it would not satisfy the extreme South, and because the principle is essentially wrong. The following paragraph indicates what the Governor would do if he were President:

"But whatever concession or compromise might otherwise be made, the present treasonable position of one of the Southern states, the war already levied upon the United States by the seizure of Government property by armed men professedly hostile to the United States, authority, demand first, the assertion of the rights of the nation, and next the recognition of the principle that existing Constitutional agreements are to be maintained, and that, subject to the Constitution the majority shall rule, and the minority must submit. After this is well settled we can with honor and security discuss the question of new compromises. But while the claim of the dis-unions that a State may secede from the Union at her own pleasure, remains practically undiscussed by the general government, it is evident that no compromise or concession will avail, which does not submit the action and judgment of the majority to the fanaticism of the restless and factious few. Any

composed state of the public mind, it may happen that no parties will come before you ready to furnish that security for the performance of their arrangements, which I trust, in any future disposition of whatever portion of our railroad property, the state will insist upon receiving."

The Governor recommends in this connection the passage of a law under which capitalists may, without further legislation become entitled to the Railroad lands along lines which they shall propose—with an adequate deposit of pledges—to build. This sound and judicious policy, if carried out, will prevent our Railroad enterprise from falling into the hands of irresponsible parties, and will go far to ensure the prompt building of the roads.

STATE LANDS.

The principal topic of the message is the disposition and management of our public lands.

In his exhaustive discussion of this important subject the Governor unfolds a broad and comprehensive policy—which, if carried into actual legislation will make the public lands one of the most important elements of our social and material growth.

All the public lands of Minnesota amount to 12,355,000 acres. Subtracting from this the Railroad lands we have in all nearly 8,000,000 acres of lands at the disposal of the State—of which nearly 3,000,000 are school lands and 5,000,000 swamp lands.

The Governor advises that the lands be sold only at a high valuation. His views on this subject are striking:

"It is proper to observe that the value of the school lands bears a distinct relation to the density of population—Lands rapidly rise in value under the pressure of immigration from the first settlement up to the point of their general occupation, and up to this point the school reserves ought not to be sold—but after the lands have become mostly occupied, in a given township, experience warrants the assumption that the included reserves have reached a standard of value, beyond which the yearly increase will commonly be slow; and it may then become a matter of public policy that they should be settled upon and improved, and enter into the taxable basis of the State—and thus contribute in another form more to the immediate revenue of the schools and other collateral public interests, than if retained for an advanced price. It is also worth considering, that the compactness of neighborhood which would give a fair value to the school lands, is essential to an efficient and economical expenditure of the school revenues."

The necessity for a centralized land system, as opposed to the county system pursued in Iowa, is urged with great force.

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SECESSION.

To the Editor of the Reporter:

These views were met with the unrestrained applause of the numerous crowd which had assembled to listen to the address—and doubtless expressed the sentiments of all.

Secession.

To the Editor of the Reporter:

This topic is, beyond all doubt, receiving, as it properly should, before the tribunal of the public mind, a more cautious, careful and critical examination than it or any other question has ever received during the whole of the past history of our republic. And might it not very appropriately be asked, has ever that tribunal held deliberation over a question of so much moment to each State of this confederacy, to each individual of this nation, and to the world?

Has ever the science of civil government and the happy results it has already attained in the workings of our government, approached so near the political maelstrom that at this moment threatens its existence?

The response is found in the manner in which all of the civilized nations of the world are interesting themselves in our behalf.

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Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 1.

TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 24, 1861.

NUMBER 49.

THE
TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER
F. H. PRATT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSOM'S OLD BUILDING,"
FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—TWO
Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
No names entered on our Books, unless
the subscription money is received.

Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

Rules of Advertising:

One Square, (12 lines.) one insertion, \$1 00
" " Each additional insertion, 50
One-fourth column, 3 months, 15 00
" " 6 " 20 00
One-half column, 3 months, 20 00
" " 6 " 25 00
One column, 3 months, 30 00
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OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Bass
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L. B. Smith, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

OFFICE and Residence on the corner of
Government and First streets. n^o 11.

H. M. Murdock, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

Office at the Post Office.

Calls attended to promptly. Particular
attention paid to disease of the eyes.
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REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO
Hon. N. C. Taylor, Taylor Falls, Min-
Hon. W. H. Cushing, St. Croix Falls, Wis.
Hon. R. C. Murphy, Stillwater, Min-
Hon. H. M. Rice, Stillwater, Min-
Hon. T. L. Fullerton, St. Paul, Min-
Hon. G. L. Becker, Dover, Delaware.

EDWARD H. WOOD,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

PROMPT and especial attention given to
REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO
Ex-Gov. Cannon, St. Paul,
Hon. Jas. M. Cavanaugh, Chisago,
Hon. James Shields, Faribault,
Hon. W. W. Phelps, Red Wing,
Hon. George L. Becker, St. Paul,
n^o 11.

J. C. Button,
Attorney at Law,
—AND—

General Land Agent.

Will attend to all business entrusted to
his care, in the counties of St. Croix,
Pine, Pierce, Burnett, and all collections
promptly attended to. Office at TAYLOR FALLS,
n^o 11.

George W. Seymour,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA

W^HOLESALE and retail dealer in drugs,
medicines, chemicals, perfume, Toile-
try articles, paints, oils, camphor and burn-
ing fluid.

Pure wines and liquors for medicinal uses,
Patent medicines, "all kinds,"
Taylor Falls, Feb. 28. n^o 11.

J. J. Spangler,

Merchant Tailor,

Bench St., Taylor Falls.

All orders for work promptly attended to.
A good assortment of cloths kept con-
stantly on hand. All work warranted.

—y¹—y¹

Selected Poetry.

From the Household Journal.
MILLY ADAIR.
BY GEO. BLESTER.

As opens the bud of the lily,
As bloometh the velvet rose,
Sunto the world did our Milly
Her innocent beauty disclose.
The dawning light blushed thro' the mazes,
And the dark trilled her song on the bushes,
O the meadow all covered with daises,
As heaven is spanned with stars,
When forth out of Eden, as stilly
As blessings descend to a prayer,
Down into the midst wandered Milly,
Our beautiful Milly Adair.

Her brows was as white as the blossom
Adorning with beauty the tree,
And forth from the heart in her bosom
St. rapturous breathings of glee;

Her lips were so rosy and pouting,
You'd think they should melt 'neath a smile;

Her eyes with their glance, undoubting,
Reflected a heart free from guile;

Her cheek was the tinge of the lily;
Like beams of the sun was her hair.

Ah! never a fairer than Milly—
Our beautiful Milly Adair.

Twice withered and blossomed the daises,
And yet her feetstrayed by our side,
Her beauty receiving the praises
Of many who viewed her with pride.
But oh! when the autumn wind chilly
Had scattered the flowers so gay,
And shattered the cup of the lily,
It blighted our blossom of May.
And low, where in summer bees hover
O'er roses that sweeten the air,
We laid with granite above her,
Our beautiful Milly Adair.

Dear Jane! What a charm lingered
all around those two little words! Who
had ever pronounced them so softly and
tenderly before? No one, she was positive;
and she naively replied,

"Oh! I should never think of that."

"Well, I received a Valentine to-day
quite as grotesque as your own, I'll be bound,"
and he unfolded a sheet, revealing
a lone widow shivering over a miserable fire. "But this awakened me to a sense of my desolate condition, and I determined to appeal to you, notwithstanding my fear of your reply, when I considered my thirty-six and your eighteen years. Is that a barrier, dear Jane?"

"You Mr. Lee!" said Jane innocently, "why are you handsome?"

"Well, I received a Valentine to-day
quite as grotesque as your own, I'll be bound," and he unfolded a sheet, revealing
a lone widow shivering over a miserable fire. "But this awakened me to a sense of my desolate condition, and I determined to appeal to you, notwithstanding my fear of your reply, when I considered my thirty-six and your eighteen years. Is that a barrier, dear Jane?"

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had ever pronounced them so softly and
tenderly before? No one, she was positive;
and she naively replied,

"Oh! I should never think of that."

"What can keep Jane so long?" said
Clara restlessly, "I can't think
for my life what cousin Charles could want."

Jane entered the room just as she had spoken these words.

"Where is cousin Charles?" inquired
Fanny.

"In the study with papa," was the answer,
and, taking a light, Jane glided from the room to be alone with her new happiness.

The next morning, wonder, chagrin, and disappointment could be discovered in the faces of the three sisters, on hearing their father congratulate Jane on the very eligible match she had made. "For," said he, "I have always hoped to see Charles Lee my son-in-law, and though you are no beauty, I think has manifested good sense in his selection."

Jane keeps her caricature. She says she looks at it occasionally, for fear her other Valentine (Charles) should succeed in making her believe herself.

It was quite plain enough to Jane to know that she possessed no claim to personal beauty. Could she have lost sight of that fact she would have appeared very differently at times. But her sisters always managed to bring their own prettiness into such forcible contrast with her plainness, that she was rarely free from a nervous sort of consciousness of her personal defects.

But she had good sense and a patient spirit, which they had not. Still, when they grew so merry over her solitary Valentine, she finally burst into tears, in spite of all her efforts to the contrary; for Jane was in the habit of controlling her emotions, when wounded and heart-sore, until safely concealed in her own room:

"Look!" exclaimed Isabel, opening her large black eyes to their utmost capacity, "the child is really weeping—Why, Jane! you are more like the picture than ever. You would never do for the heroine in a novel, for they are always represented as irresistibly in love."

"Mercy! how red your eyes are; you are blushing like a rose." "Yon do look frightful!"

"The poor child can't help being ugly," interposed Fanny, gazing complacently into the mirror opposite, where her red lips and auburn ringlets were advantageously reflected.

"That is just what pains me," sobbed Jane. "Because God saw fit to create me plain, I do not see why I should be made the butt of every coarse jest. I suppose I have feelings like other people. Should my faults be chosen as subjects of ridicule, I am sure I would not complain; but to ridicule my personal appearance, I think, savors of coarseness and ignorance."

Isabel's black eyes flashed. Jane, the youngest of them all, always so submissive, always so humble, to burst out so suddenly, with so pointed a declaration!

"Mr. Lee, in the drawing-room, wished to see Miss Jane," announced the servant at that juncture.

"Are you certain he said Jane?" demanded Clara.

"Yes mom," replied the waiter.

"Lottie is ill again, no doubt," suggested Fanny. "Jane is such an excellent nurse," and Isabel added, "I wish cousin Charles had come in to spend the evening in a social way."

It would certainly have been very agreeable, for Charles Lee was rich, fine-looking, and intelligent; a widower and remotely related to the Milfords. No wonder the three graces at Milford Hall found cousin Charles an interesting gentleman, his little daughter Lottie a perfect little angel, and his country-seat a terrestrial Paradise.

Jane loitered on the way to the drawing-room striving to efface all traces of her recent grief. "Is Lottie ill?" interrogated she, as Mr. Lee approached her.

"No, Jane," he replied, "Lottie is well but in want."

"In want!" Jane repeated.

"Yes, I want of a mother, and I have come here to-night to offer myself to little Jane Milford as a Valentine for life, if she will accept a man old enough to be her father."

"Why, I am very plain!" she faltered forth, "I have just received the most horrid caricature you ever saw, in consideration of my claims to extraordinary ugliness."

"I recollect thinking you plain when I first saw you," he replied; "but now in my eyes, you are the prettiest of the four. Besides, I do not base my preference on personal beauty. You are good, gentle, and sweet-toned; and I love you. But about the Valentine; do you consider me particularly ill-looking?"

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An Authentic Account of the Evacuation
of Fort Moultrie.

We give below, from the New York World, the first apparently genuine and authentic account we have met, of Major Anderson's removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. The World says that its correspondent who has had every advantage that a participation in that gallant manoeuvre or a residence within the walls of both forts, or military knowledge could give him, recites the preparations which were made by the Charlestonians to defend the fort from the approach of the troops and guns, and those boats which were run him down in a moment, had they been aware of the movement.

The attempt was a dangerous one. Two steamboats lay off the fort with troops and guns, and these boats would have run him down in a moment, had they been aware of the movement. The objections against its abuse are as good as the objections against the abuse of anything else, but no better. Another use of dancing is, that it gives a young man an easier and more graceful carriage, with more freedom in social intercourse. It also aids him in acquiring a self-possession in company, which is necessary for the pleasure of all, yet so hard to attain in mere conversation, or even in the half awkward promenade, into which a stiff and formal setting party is sometimes broken up by an effort, soon to subside again into its score of little circles, all detached from the rest, and feeling nothing in common with the whole.

Major Anderson

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of numerous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Title is our authorized agent at St. Paul. His receipt will acknowledge us by us, until further notice.

As Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Prescott Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

ROBERT & LAWRENCE are our authorized agents in Chicago—158 Randolph street.

The News This Week.

Owing to a derangement in the telegraphic wires between Chicago and Milwaukee, the St. Paul papers, of the past few days, have contained as much telegraphic news as usual. What we have, however, are of a pacific character. It appears, acting upon advice given by other southern states, that the secessionists of South Carolina have decided to do no act that will involve a collision with the Federal Government. We thought they would get their eyes open in time to save their necks.

In the Senate on the 15th, an amendment was added to the Pacific Railroad bill, which will send it back to the House for concurrence. Good! A motion to postpone indefinitely, the bill was lost—aye 12, nays 39.

A bill has been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature for raising 200,000 men, and the Government is authorized to tender their services to the President.

The Georgia Convention has decided for immediate secession, and Alexander H. Stevens says if she is determined to secede, the sooner she does so the better.

Gov. H. S. Lane has been elected U. S. Senator from Indiana, to fill the place of G. W. Fitch, whose term expires on March 4th.

Senator Seward's speech is attracting a great deal of attention, and is well received by all parties at Washington.

Mr. Crittenden's amendments were voted down in the Senate, on the 16th instant.

The King of Prussia is dead.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

The great speech of Senator Seward, delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 12th inst., appears in full in the St. Paul Daily Press of the 18th, in advance of the New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul papers. It is a masterly effort of one of the greatest statesmen and patriots of our country, upon the all absorbing question of the day, and will be read with interest by the millions who have been anxiously awaiting it for a long time. We shall publish it entire next week.

THE INAUGURATION.—The correspondent of the Chicago Journal writing from Washington says: "The secessionists are hasty and insolent, many proclaiming that the next President shall never be inaugurated at Washington; but I am glad to hear the Union men of the South, and particularly of Maryland and Virginia equally as bold in proclaiming that 'Mr. Lincoln shall be inaugurated, and at the Capital.'"

"I am credibly informed that all the Judges of the Supreme Court are strongly Union men. Indeed one of them recently declared that, as it was necessary for the President to take his oath here, he would willingly proceed to Springfield to administer it, but it was most proper that Mr. Lincoln should swear to support the Constitution and *he will do it*."

There is a great deal of talk of seizing the Capital, and preventing "Old Abe" coming to Washington to be sworn in; but I am satisfied that at present, the worst to be feared is the apprehension such bluster may create, by calling out the presence of hostile forces from both sides."

The Second Annual Meeting of the Old Settlers of the original county of St. Croix Wis., was held at the City Hotel, Hudson, on the 16th inst. We regret that we have not room to publish the proceedings of the meeting. The address was delivered by Dr. Oris Hoyt, and is highly spoken of. The toasts and speeches were well received, and elicited much applause, and a good time was had generally.

We are indebted to Representative Whiting for St. Paul papers in advance of the mail.

Minnesota Legislature.

The Legislature has got to work in good earnest, determined to accomplish a vast amount of labor in a short time. A large number of bills have already been introduced and are progressing as speedily as possible to a final passage.—The most perplexing question of the session—the Railroad question—is receiving a great deal of attention, and quite a number of propositions have been presented and discussed in regard to it.—No definite action, however, has yet been taken upon any of them.

On the 15th inst., we observe that our Representative, Hon. E. D. Whiting, presented a memorial for the improvement of the St. Croix river, from its mouth to Taylor Falls, which was passed the day following.

On Saturday, the 19th, the "Union Resolutions," which have been in discussion for nearly a week, were finally passed. We would call the special attention of our readers to these resolutions. They place the State firmly against secession, and will be sustained by the united people of Minnesota:

Resolved. That one of the vital and necessary principles which form the basis of all free Government is, that the Constitutional majority must always rule; and therefore the right of the people of any State to withdraw from the Union, thereby hazarding the liberties and happiness of the millions comprising the Confederacy, can never be acknowledged by us under any circumstances. We regard secession upon the part of any State as amounting directly to revolution, and precipitating civil war with all its sad train of consequences.

Resolved. That the people of the State of Minnesota reiterate their unalterable devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and that if its provisions be strictly observed, it will in its own words ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Resolved. That Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin having been Constitutionally and legally elected President and Vice President of the U. S., at a general election duly and freely participated in, on the same day by the people of every State of the Union—South as well as North—that any attempt to dissolve or destroy the Union on account thereof, is without excuse or justification, and should receive the condemnation of every patriot in the land.

Resolved. That we have heard with astonishment and indignation of the recent outrages perpetrated at Charleston, South Carolina, by firing upon an American steamer, sailing under the flag of our country; and that we desire, and shall do well to subscribe for it. We will furnish it for \$2.00 per year, in advance.

[Signed.] F. W. PICKENS.

PERIODICALS.—The Atlantic Monthly, for February, has been received, and bids fair, this year, to be better than ever. Those who desire substantial reading, will do well to subscribe for it. We will furnish it for \$2.00 per year, in advance.

Harper has also been received, and is literally crammed with good things. For the general reader, this is one of the best magazines published, and once taken will never be stopped. We can furnish it to our subscribers for \$2.00 per year, cash in advance.

Peterson's Lady's Book, for Feb., is upon our table, as usual, filled with good things for the ladies. The engravings, illustrations and patterns are worth more than the subscription price of the magazine. No family should be without it. For \$1.25 we will send it to any address for one year.

Arthur is also before us, greatly improved in appearance and general worth. It is an excellent magazine for the ladies, and should be more extensively taken hereabouts. For terms see prospectus.

Resolved. That we declare to each State of this Union our sincere desire to secure a renewal of that fraternal feeling which always to exist between citizens of a common country, and which distinguished the history of the nation for more than half a century; especially do we express to those patriotic citizens of the Southern States, who have nobly and manfully exerted their utmost effort to prevent the catastrophe of dissolution, our sincere gratitude and highest admiration.

Resolved. That the most sincere thanks of the Nation are due to that distinguished patriot and veteran, Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, for the prompt and decisive steps he has taken to stay the tide of revolution, and for the determined spirit he has evinced in maintaining the honor of our Government.

Resolved. That we never will consent or submit to the obstruction of the free navigation of the Mississippi river, from its source to its mouth, by any power hostile to the Federal Government.

Resolved. That the Governor of this State is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

GENERAL SOOTT.—It affords the friends of the Union the utmost encouragement to know that Gen. Scott manifests the deepest interest in the present state of the country, and is devoting his best efforts towards the maintenance of a firm and vigorous policy. Though born in Virginia, he says that his country extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to the Rio Grande; that the Union is his country, and he will spill the last drop of his blood in maintaining it intact.

It was the veteran hero's recommendation that led to the organization of the militia for the defense of the Seat of Government, against irresponsible assault.

We are indebted to Representative Whiting for St. Paul papers in advance of the mail.

See prospectus of the "Saint Paul Weekly Press," in to-day's paper.

Chicago County.

To the Editor of the Reporter:

TOWN OF WYOMING.

Wyoming is the third town in size and population in the county, and not far from the third in point of agricultural productions. Within its limits are contained towns 23, 24, Range 21, and two thirds of town 23, Range 20.—It has a population of two hundred and eighty five, consisting mostly of Germans and Swedes. The soil of this town averages well, consisting of both heavily timbered land and oak openings. It is interspersed with numerous lakes and small streams. Among the most important of the lakes, are Green Lake, Forest Lake, a part of Chicago Lake, and lake Tipi—which forms the source of the principal branch of the Sunfish River. The total amount of lake surface is estimated at about 14 square miles.

The State went into secret session on the proposal to lay a submarine telegraph between Charleston, Morris Island, Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, and Castle Pinckney.

AUGUSTA. Jan. 17.—The Courier has

dispatch from New Orleans, dated Jan.

16th, in which it is stated that the troops who took Baton Rouge arsenals returned and received a grand reception: The arsenal and Fort Pike are now occupied by Louisiana troops. The action of Gov.

Moore, in relation to the occupancy of the forts, was viewed there as a peaceful

measure, and generally sustained as patriotic and timely.

NORFOLK. Jan. 17.—The schooners

Allen of New Haven, and Pauline, of Newbern, of North Carolina, were seized to-day for violation of the Virginia inspection laws, and are in charge of the city sergeant.

The Captain of the United States sloop

of war Brooklyn, has again tendered his resignation, and goes south to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS. Jan. 18.—Two-thirds

of the delegates to the Louisiana Conven-

tion are secessionists.

Col. Chase, Commander of the Flori-

da forces telegraphs the Mayor of New

Orleans for 2,000 men to aid in taking

Fort Pickens.

The steamer Habana, from Havana,

17th, has arrived, was dull and suspiciously numerous.

MILDEBOEUFVILLE. Jan. 18.—Hon. H.

V. Johnson, in the convention, intro-

duced a resolution as a substitute for

those adopted, looking to co-operation

and inviting a convention of the South

in February. Mr. Johnson's resolution

was lost. Mr. A. H. Stephens said,

during the debate, that Georgia was de-

termined to secede the sooner she does so

the better.

Cannons are firing and flags of inde-

pendence are floating from the Capitol

; rockets are being sent off, and therefore

other manifestations of joy.

RALEIGH. N. C., Jan. 18.—The con-

vention bill occupied both Houses again

to-day. There is not so much opposi-

tion to the convention as to particular

details relating to the state-matters. The

convention will be called. There is

some surprise at the north's opposition

to Crittenden's proposition, and this weakens the union sentiment di-

lately.

ST. LOUIS. Jan. 19.—The House Con-

vention bill was slightly amended by the

Senate yesterday, in which amendments

the House concurred, and the bill was

finally passed. The amendment reads

thus: "No act, change, or resolution

shall be valid, or change or dissolve the

political relations of this state to the govern-

ment of the United States, or any other state, until a majority of the qualified vo-

ters of the State shall ratify the same."

Mr. Russel, the commissioner from Mis-

sissippi, made a strong secession speech

before the joint session of the Legisla-

ture last night.

ATLANTA. Jan. 18.—The Arkansas

Legislature has unanimously passed a

bill submitting the convention question

to the people on the 28th of Febr-

uary. In case of a majority favoring a

convention, the Governor is to appoint a

day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. Jan. 16.

Col. Hayne called on the President

last evening, and was politely received.

He stated verbally, yet fully, that the

purpose of his mission was to demand

the withdrawal of the garrison at Fort

Sumter. The President heard him thro-

ugh and requested him to submit his de-

mand in writing, when he would consider

it and communicate his reply. This

was perfectly in the dark as to what the

reply would be. He has been busily en-

gaged most of the day in preparing the

document, but the urgent solicitation of

a large number of southern Senators

to understand his views, and he has telegraphed

this fact to Gov. Pickens and asked for

further instructions. These southern

Senators insist on South Carolina doing

no act which will involve a collision.

Gov. Davis has dictated and forward-

ed

Inaugural of Gov. Lane of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—The Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect were inaugurated this afternoon. The Governor's address favors measures for the purpose of giving greater efficiency to the present very defective militia laws of the State. The importance of a well drilled military organization cannot be overrated in the present condition of national affairs. Treating on national affairs, he says the alarming and treasonable assumption that any state has a right to secede under the Constitution, is a thing unknown to the Constitution; at war with the principles on which our government was established, and destructive to those high and sacred objects sought to be accomplished by the confederation.

If the position assumed by the South is true, that the result of a Presidential election legally and constitutionally conducted, is a good reason for the dissolution of the Union, then the Union can only be preserved by the surrender of the right of the majority to rule, and thus striking down that liberty which the Constitution guarantees. He says the immediate cause for the present crisis was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and declares that the people of Indiana, of all parties, are true to the Constitution and loyal to the Union; and they will in the future, as they have shown themselves in the past, willing to yield a ready obedience to all the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to maintain and uphold all times, and under all circumstances, and at all hazards, the glorious form of the government under which we live.

FIRE.—On Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, our citizens were summoned by that midnight cry which so startles one and makes the flesh creep—"fire!" It proved to be the shingle-shop in the Penitentiary, which was entirely consumed—no insurance—loss between \$1,100 and \$1,200. This loss falls heavily upon our young friend, John B. Stevens, who is a steady, hard working fellow, and just now can only afford to lose so large a slice of his stock in trade.—*Stillwater Democrat.*

PROSPECTUS OF THE St. Paul Weekly Press.
INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE.
Two Dollars will pay for the St. Paul Weekly Press for One Year.

In order to increase the circulation of the St. Paul Weekly Press, we have a regular list of well informed reporters to subdue, with which we will furnish the paper in the state and in the hands of every reader in the state. We are also in full possession of the proceedings of Congress, the next Legislature of Minnesota and the history of the alarming crisis now agitating the public mind.

Our writings are such as will enable us to give all the news by Telegraph, as full, complete, as far as possible, as any newspaper in the country. In this hour of National peril, when the Union is threatened with destruction, and war likely to be precipitated throughout the country, shall we give the paper an extensive circulation?

The Press will carry in the news of the great foreign and domestic events, correspondence from Washington and from all parts of Minnesota.

The miscellaneous, editorial and news departments will be well conducted, and will be made to establish the character of the Press as a first class newspaper.

Particular attention will be given to reporting the proceedings of our State Legislature, a department of the paper in which every tax payer of the state will be interested.

We shall endeavor to make the Press worthy the support of the people, in all portions of the state.

In politics, the Press will be unbiased, with all the information, the news, the opinions, the political principles, the legalistic party, will all have their place in the paper.

We are upon the side of the people, and will be ready to expose any wrong, and to expose any party.

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The following is another of parson Brownlow's "take-offs" on the Carolina "shivery;" over the article in Brownlow's Tennessee Whig, a wood cut representing a soldier in the act of swallowing a hog, having hung his hat on a Palmetto snag before the act:

LAST MEAL BEFORE GOING OUT OF THE UNION.—I have hung my hat upon a Palmetto snag, and I have wept beside the river Po-Dee! Now, I take my last meal in the Union, preparatory to going out. I take hog, bristles, tail and all, and in this way I vindicate Southern Rights. Lincoln is elected, and I for one don't intend to submit. Thus, I do not own a nigger in the world—never did—never expect to—but still no man shall question my right to carry slaves into a Territory on this continent! I am for war general, and as for the consequences, I never consider of them. It is enough for me to know that a Black Republican is elected, and I won't submit, I won't.

We were dining the other day at one of our leading restaurants, when our attention was directed to a neighboring box, by the peculiar order of the gentleman who occupied it. "Bring me a spring chicken," said he. "Mark you, a spring chicken. I want something tender and delicate, and a spring chicken is just the thing." The order was filled, and the gentleman seized knife and fork and made an assault upon the dish. He tugged away desperately for some minutes, and at last called the waiter again. "I say," said he, somewhat pettishly, "didn't I order you to bring me a spring chicken?" "Yes, sir, and I did so." "Do you mean to say this is a spring chicken?" pointing contemptuously to the dish. "Yes, sir." "Well, then, sir, will you be kind and obliging enough to inform me what spring that infernal tough fowl was hatched in?"

The interrogatory was too much for the waiter. As he couldn't tell the age of the fowl, he removed it, and returned with one more tender.

Brevity is the soul of wit, is an old saying, and in the case before us this is literally true. The following unique and descriptive dispatch came over the wires yesterday, from Winona, directed to Sheriff Tullis:

WINONA, Jan. 10.
SHERIFF TULLIS:—My vrouw she run off mit Dutchman. She got von Black eye; the other is black but she is out—I want to get her by telegraph. She big as tub, and if she not comes to her baby I vif her like h—l.

[Signed.] VANCE.
Up to a late hour last evening, the runaway wife had not reached this city.—*St. Paul Press*, 11th.

CUTE BOY.—A very sensible man, sometime ago, introduced to his son, about six years of age, a little brother who had just arrived in this world, which all agree in abusing but none like to part with even in exchange for a better. The boy looked at his infant brother with some perplexity, and then raising his eyes his father inquired.

"Where did you get it?"

"Bought it, my son, said the father with a laughable gravity.

Again the boy looked at the baby, and after a short time sagaciously asked:

"Why didn't you pick out a white one father?"

The father was regularly cornered.

"Why, Mary, how is this? I find you sitting here with your affianced husband, and you told me this morning you had quarreled, and he had gone for a sailor?" "I, father? I told you nothing of the sort." "Oh, nonsense! I am quite sure you said you had some words together?" "Yes, father, and so we had. He asked me what o'clock it was; I said I didn't know; and so he left the house, saying he was going to see. That's all I told you."

Small boy on tiptoe to companions— "Sh—h—pop your noise, all of you." Companion?—"Hello, Tommy, what is up now?"

Small Boy.—"We've got a new baby—very weak and tired—walked all the way from Heaven last night—mustn't be kickin' up a row round here."

In speaking of the late shooting match of the English National Rifle Association, a person mentioned the fact of the Queen having fired a rifle and hit the "bull's eye," when a young lady exclaimed, "Oh, shocking! did her majesty kill the poor animal?"

The red, white and blue—the red cheeks, the white teeth, and the blue eyes of a lovely girl, are as good a flag as a young soldier in the battle of life need fight under.

Prentiss says he heard of but one old woman who kissed her cow, but he knows of many thousand young ones who have kissed very great calves.

A person named Owen Moore once left his creditors in the lurch, upon which a wag wrote:

"Owen Moore has ran away,
Owin' more than he could pay."

In all noble enterprises, the ladies are like the electric telegraph, far in advance of the MALES.

The "corn" having all been stolen from the United States, the South is so poor that they have just taken out the Cobb.

Jones has hunted up scripture authority for the secessionists. It is found in that passage of Holy Writ which commences, "Depart, ye cursed," etc.

Ques.—What makes more noise under a gate than a pig?
Ans.—Two pigs.

Ques.—What looks the most like a cat looking out of a window?
Ans.—A cat looking in.

Arthur's Home Magazine for 1861.

With the December number, the publishers of the HOME MAGAZINE announced their purpose to give additional value and interest to the work during the year, by their efforts to make the literary portion of their magazine, as it should be in all magazines, the most attractive portion; to hold their readers by the magnetism of mind upon mind, and while thus holding them strongly interested, to give moral power as well as intellectual pleasure. In a still higher degree will they aim to impart this quality to the "Home Magazine." Additional literary aid, of the right character, will be sought during the year, and the editor will be herefrom in constant communication with readers, giving them the best products of their minds.

The publishers do not claim for the "Home Magazine" anything but what its constant readers will admit, when they say that it is more peculiarly adapted to serve good ends in American families, than any other similar work. This being so, they fairly ask from all who feel in any way interested, interest in the editor, and in the magazine, such influence as may be readily exercised in its commendation and introduction. There is scarcely a family in the land in which one or more periodicals are not taken, and some of these carry with them is deeply to be regretted, uncouth or demoralizing influence. If this bad reading cannot be displaced at once, we may, by inducing a subscription to the "Home Magazine," do much to counteract its effects, as lead to the formation of a taste which will prompt naturally, in rejection of such influences.

One elegant steel engraving is given in each number of the "Home Magazine," besides a large number of fashion and needlework on gravures. In the January number T. S. Arthur, one of the editors, commences a new serial entitled—

"Nothing But Money."

SEVEN PREMIUM ENGRAVINGS are given to all who get up clubs. One of them is called "SEVENTY SIX," and is 16 inches by 23; the other, "THE KNEW THE SCRIPTURES FROM HIS YOUTH," 14 inches by 20. They are first-class engravings as to execution, and will make handsome ornaments for any parlor.

The publishers price for these plates is \$1.50

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

1 copy (and one of the premium plates) \$2.00
2 copies (and one of the premium plates to get up of club) \$3.00, 3 (and one of the premium plates to get up of club) \$1.

4 copies (and one of the premium plates to get up of club) \$5.00, 8 (and an extra copy of Magazine and one premium plate to get up of club) \$10, 12 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to get up of club) \$15, 17 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to get up of club) \$20.

Three red stamps must be sent in every case to pay the cost of mailing each premium.

Address T. S. ARTHUR & CO., 223 Walnut st., Phila.

Pioneer Printing Company, ST. PAUL, MIN.

PUBLISHERS DAILY & WEEKLY

Pioneer & Democrat.

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

1 copy, one year, to country, \$6.00 \$2.00

3 copies, " 17.00 5.00

5 copies, " 54 8.00

10 " 54 10.00

20 " 100 20.00

copy is directed, 24

Payment always in advance.

Also Publishers of the completed statutes of Minnesota, from 1849 to 1859, published by State authority; approved by the Judges of the Supreme Court; recognized by the courts as legal evidence of State laws. 1859 pages large octavo. Price, \$5.00.

Also published the Minnesota Supreme Court Reports, published by authority of law.

Also published the Minnesota Supreme Court Reports, published by authority of law.

Vol. II, containing the cases decided at the terms of court in 1858, 124 pages, price \$3.50, will be forwarded by mail postpaid, upon receipt of the price.

Will supply county officers at short notice with every description of blank-books, such as Recrods, Dockets, Order Books, Journals, Day Books, Ledgers, &c., at prices fully as low as the same quality can be had in the west of Philadelphia or New York. Address, PIONEER PRINTING CO., St. Paul, Minnesota.

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And School Book Jobbers,

MILWAUKEE,

Are offering in large or small quantities, the largest stock in the West, at prices which must prove satisfactory to all customers.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Printers, Bookbinders, and dealers in Wall Paper. American Sabbath School Union Publications.

W. H. C. Folsom,

DEALER IN

Real Estate,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands at

all times and on hand in Bench street, where

he can be found at all times.

He will be happy to show you his lands

for cash.

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Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 1.

TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 31, 1861.

NUMBER 50.

THE
TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER
F. H. PRATT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE, "FOLSOM'S OLD BUILDING,"
FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Two
Dollars a year. Cash always in advance.
No names entered on our Books, unless
the subscription money is received.
Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, (12 lines,) one insertion, \$1.00
" Each additional insertion, .50
One, " 1 year, \$1.00
One-fourth column, 3 months, 15.00
" " 6 months, 20.00
One-half column, 3 months, 25.00
" " 6 months, 30.00
One column, 3 months, 40.00
" " 6 months, 50.00
" " 1 year, 75.00
Business cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year, \$8.00
" " 6 months, 6.00
" " 3 months, 4.00

Legal advertisements, 75 cents per square
for first insertion and 50 cents per square
for all subsequent insertions. Payment in all
cases required on delivery of affidavits.

Yearly advertisers out of the State
must make payments half yearly in advance,
and when advertising for shorter periods,
the money must in all cases accompany the ad-
vertisements.

Ledged advertisements placed under the
head of special notices will be charged double
the ordinary rates.

Job Printing.

in all its varieties, done with neatness and
dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stock-
ed with Job Material of the latest style. All
orders for work promptly attended to.

THE CRISIS OF THE UNION.
SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD
OF NEW YORK.

Delivered in the United States Senate,
Saturday, Jan. 12th 1861.

MR. PRESIDENT:—Congress adjourned last summer amid auspices of national abundance, contentment, tranquility and happiness. It was re-assembled this winter in the presence of derangement of business and disturbance of the public as well as private credit, and in face of seditions combinations to overthrow the Union. The alarm is appalling; for I know not more the body than Liberty is the soul of the nation. The American citizen has been accustomed to believe the Republic immortal. He shrinks from the sight of convulsions indicative of its sudden death. The report of our condition has gone over the seas, and we who have so long and with so much complacency studied the endless agitations of Society in the Old World, believing ourselves exempt from such disturbances now, in our turn, seem to be falling into a momentous and disastrous revolution.

I know how difficult it is to decide, amid so many and so various counsels, what ought to be and even what can be done. Certainly, however, it is time for every Senator to declare himself. I, therefore, following the example of the noble Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Johnson,) avow my adherence to the Union in its integrity and with all its parts, with my friends, with my party, with my State, with my country, without either, as they may determine, in every event, whether of peace or of war, with every consequence of honor or dishonor, of life or death. Although I lament the occasion, I hail with cheerfulness the duty of lifting up my voice among distracted debates, for my whole country and its inestimable Union.

Hitherto the exhibitions of spirit, and resolution here, as well as elsewhere, have been chiefly made on the side of disunion. I do not regret this. Disunion is so unexpected and so unnatural that it must plainly reveal itself before its presence can be realized. I like best, also, the courage that rises slowly under the pressure of severe provocation. If it be a Christian duty to forgive the stranger, even seventy times seventy offences, it is the highest patriotism to endure without complaint the passionate waywardness of political brethren so long as there is hope that they may come to a better mind.

I think it is easy to pronounce what measures or conduct will not save the Union. I agree with the honorable Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Clingham,) that mere eulogisms will not save it. Yet I think that as a prayer brings us nearer to God, though it cannot move Him toward us, so there is healing and saving virtue in every word of devotion to the Union that is spoken, and in every sign that its danger draws forth. I know, at least, that like virtue, it derives strength from every irreverent act that is committed and every blasphemous phrase that is uttered against

The Union cannot be saved by mutual clemencies concerning our respective share of responsibility for the present evils. He whose conscience accunts him will naturally be slow to accuse others whose co-operation he needs. History only can adjust the great account.

A continuance of the debate on the constitutional power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Territories will not save the Union. The opinions of the parties and sections on that question have become dogmatical, and it is this circumstance that has produced the existing alienation. A truce, at least during the debate on the Union, is essential to reconciliation.

The Union cannot be saved by proving that secession is illegal or unconstitutional. Persons bent on that fearful step will not stand long enough on forms of law to be dislodged; and loyal men do not need such narrow ground to stand upon.

I fear that little more will be gained from discussing the right of the Federal Government to coerce seceding States into obedience. If disunion is to go on, this question will give place to the more practical one, whether many seceding States have a right to coerce the remaining members to acquiesce in a dissolution.

I plead, as in my inmost soul I labor, civil war, I do not know what the Union would be worth it saved by the use of the sword. Yet for all this, I do not agree with those who, with a desire to avert the great calamity, advise a conventional or amicable separation, with a view to what they call a reconstruction. It is enough for me, first, that in this plan, destruction goes before reconstruction; and secondly, that the strength of the case in which the hopes of the nation are held, consists chiefly in its remaining undivided.

Congressional compromises are not likely to save the Union. I know, indeed, that traditions favor this form of remedy. But it is essential to its success, in any case that there be found a preponderating mass of citizens, so far neutral on the issue which separates parties, that they can intervene, strike down clashing weapons, and compel an accommodation. Moderate concessions are not customarily asked by a force with its guns in battery, nor are liberal concessions apt to be given by an opposing force not less confident of its own right and of its own strength. I think, also, that there is a prevailing conviction that legislative compromise which sacrifice honestly cherished principles, while they anticipate future exigencies, even if they do not assume extra-constitutional powers, are less sure to avert imminent evils than are certain to produce uniformly even greater dangers.

Indeed, Mr. President, I think it will be wise to discard two prevalent ideas or prejudices, namely, first, that the Union is to be saved by somebody in particular; and secondly, that it is to be saved by some cunning and insidious compact of pacification. If I remember rightly, I said something like this here so long ago as 1850, and afterwards in 1854. The present danger disclosed itself in this form. Discontented citizens have obtained political power in certain States, and they are using this anti-slavery to overthrow the Federal Government. They delude themselves with a belief that the State power they have acquired enables them to discharge themselves of allegiance to the whole Republic. The honorable Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) says we have a right to coerce a State, but we cannot. The President in 1878—composed not of detached and distant Territories, but of one whole, well conducted and fertile region lying within the temperate zone, with climates and soils hardly more various than those of France or Italy. This slight diversity quickens and amplifies manufacture and commerce. Our rivers and valleys, as improved by art, furnish us a system of highways unequalled in the world. New England set up this theory and attempted to practice upon it in our union with Great Britain. Mr. Jefferson did not hesitate to say that States must be allowed to secede in the Confederacy. The present danger disclosed itself in this form. Discontented citizens have obtained political power in certain States, and they are using this anti-slavery to overthrow the Federal Government. They delude themselves with a belief that the State power they have acquired enables them to discharge themselves of allegiance to the whole Republic. The honorable Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) says we have a right to coerce a State, but we cannot. The President in 1878—composed not of detached and distant Territories, but of one whole, well conducted and fertile region lying within the temperate zone, with climates and soils hardly more various than those of France or Italy. This slight diversity quickens and amplifies manufacture and commerce. Our rivers and valleys, as improved by art, furnish us a system of highways unequalled in the world. New England set up this theory and attempted to practice upon it in our union with Great Britain. Mr. Jefferson did not hesitate to say that States must be allowed to secede in the Confederacy.

Notwithstanding recent vehement expressions and manifestations of intolerance in some quarters, produced by intense partisan excitement, we are, in fact, a homogeneous people, chiefly of one stock, with accessions well assimilated. One has practically, one system; watches for them with a single eye, which turns in all directions, and moves all agents under the control of one executive head. A nation so constituted is safe against all external and even internal foes.

War produces always a speedy exhaustion of money and a severe strain upon credit. The treasures and credits of small Confederacies would often prove inadequate. Those of the Union are always ample.

I have thus far kept out of view the relations which must arise between the Confederacies themselves. They would be small and inconsiderable nations bordering on each other, and therefore, according to all political philosophy, natural enemies. In addition to the many treaties which each must make with foreign powers, and the causes of war they would give by violating them, each of these confederacies must also maintain treaties with all the others, and so be liable to give them frequent offence. They would necessarily have different interests resulting from their establishment of different policies of revenue, of mining, manufactures and navigation, and perhaps with foreign nations for advantages peculiar to itself and injurious to its rivals.

If, indeed, it were necessary that the Union should be broken up, it would be in the last degree important that the new confederacies to be formed should be nearly as possible equal in strength and power, that mutual fear and mutual respect might inspire them with caution against mutual offence. But such equality could not long be maintained; one Confederacy would rise in the scale of political importance, and the others would view it thenceforward with envy.

bition and discreet exercise of its authority. Beyond this, with the proper activity on the part of the Executive, the responsibility of saving the Union belongs to the people, and they are abundantly competent to discharge it.

I propose, therefore, with great deference, to address myself to the country upon the momentous subject, asking a hearing not less from the people with what are called the seceding, than from those who reside within the adhering States.

Union is an old, fixed, settled habit of the American people, resulting from convictions of its necessity, and therefore not likely to be hastily discarded. The early States, while existing as colonies, were combined, though imperfectly, through a common allegiance to the British Crown. When that allegiance ceased, no one was so presumptuous as to suppose political existence compatible with disunion; and therefore, on the same day that they declared themselves independent, they proclaimed themselves also confederated States. Experience in war and peace, from 1787, only convinced them of the necessity of uniting.

It is the multiplication of treaties, and the want of confederation, that makes the want of confederation, that makes war the normal condition of society in Western Europe and Spanish America. It is Union that, notwithstanding our world-wide intercourse, makes peace the habit of the American people.

It will not descend so low as to ask

whether new confederacies would be able to willing to bear the grievous expense of maintaining the diplomatic relations which cannot be dispensed with except by withdrawing from foreign countries.

Our Federal Government is better able

to avoid giving just cause of war than several confederacies because it conforms the action of all the States to compacts. It can have only one construction, and only one tribunal to pronounce that construction, of every treaty. Local and temporary interests and passions, or personal equality and ambition can easily small confederacies or states more easily than a great republic into indiscretions of treaties.

The United States being a great and formidable power, can always secure favorable and satisfactory treaties. Indeed, every treaty we have had voluntarily made. Small confederacies or states must take such treaties as they can get, and give whatever treaties are exacted.

A humiliation, or even an unsatisfactory treaty, is a chronic cause of foreign war.

The chapter of wars resulting from unjustifiable causes would, in case of division, amplify itself in proportion to the number of new Confederacies and their irritability. Our disputes with Great Britain about Oregon, the boundary of Maine, the patriotic insurrection in Canada, and the Island of San Juan; the border disputes between Texas and Mexico, the incursions of William Walker into Mexico and Central America—all these were cases in which war was prevented only by the inopportunitas of the Federal Government.

This Government not only gives fewer causes of war, whether just or unjust, than smaller Confederacies would, but it always has a greater ability to accommodate them by the exercise of more coolness and courage, the use of more liberal means and the display, if need be, of greater force. Every one knows how we placate our selves in controversies with Great Britain, France and Spain; and yet how exacting we have been in our intercourse with New Granada, Paraguay and San Juan de Nicaragua.

Mr. President, no one will dispute our forefathers' maxim, that the common safety of all is the safety of the States. While they remain united, the Federal Government combines all the materials and all the forces of the several States; organizes their defences on one general principle; harmonizes and assimilates them with one system; watches for them with a single eye, which turns in all directions, and moves all agents under the control of one executive head. A nation so constituted is safe against all external and even internal foes.

Our country remains now as it was in 1878—composed not of detached and distant Territories, but of one whole, well conducted and fertile region lying within the temperate zone, with climates and soils hardly more various than those of France or Italy. This slight diversity quickens and amplifies manufacture and commerce. Our rivers and valleys, as improved by art, furnish us a system of highways unequalled in the world. New England set up this theory and attempted to practice upon it in our union with Great Britain. Mr. Jefferson did not hesitate to say that States must be allowed to secede in the Confederacy.

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Choo, Japan, Brunswick, Persia, Baden, Belgium, Paraguay. Nevertheless, the United States, within their entire existence under the Federal Constitution, have had flagrant wars with only four States, two of which were insignificant Powers, on the coast of Barbary; and we have had direct hostilities, amounting to reprisals, against only two or three more; and are now at peace with the whole world.

To mitigate it, and obtain occasional rest, what else could they accept but the system of adjusting the balance of power which has obtained in Europe, in which the few strong nations dictate the very terms on which all the others shall be content to live. When this hibernation should fail at last, foreign nations would intervene, now in favor of one, and then in aid of another, and thus our country, having expelled all European Powers from the continent, would bring on frequent and retaliatory wars, and all these wars, from the peculiar circumstances of the Confederacies, would have the nature and character of civil war. Dissolution, therefore, is for the people of this country, perpetual civil war. To mitigate it, and obtain occasional rest, what else could they accept but the system of adjusting the balance of power which has obtained in Europe, in which the few strong nations dictate the very terms on which all the others shall be content to live. 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all the slave states there is a restiveness resulting from the resistance which has been so determinedly made within the last few years, in the free states, to the extension of slavery in the common territories of the United States. The Republican party, which cast its votes for the successful Presidential candidate on the ground of that policy, has been allowed, practically, no representation, no utterance by speech or through the press, in the slave state; while its policy, principles and sentiments, and even its temper, have been so misrepresented as to excite apprehensions that it denies important constitutional obligations, and aims even at interference with slavery and its overthrow by state authorities or intervention of the Federal Government. Considerable masses even in the Free States, interested in the success of these misrepresentations as a means of partition strategy, have lent their sympathy to the party claiming to be aggrieved.—While the result of the election brings the Republican party necessarily into the foreground in resisting disunion, the prejudices against them which I have described have deprived them of the cooperation of many good and patriotic citizens. On a complex issue between the Republican party and the disunionists, although it involves the direst national calamities, the result might be doubtful; for the Republican party is weak in a large portion of the Union. Put on a direct issue, with all who cherish the Union on one side, and all who desire its dissolution by force on the other, this verdict would be prompt and almost unanimous. I desire thus to simplify the issue, and for that purpose to separate it from all collateral questions, and relieve it of all partisan passions and prejudices.

I consider the idea of the withdrawal of the Gulf States, and their permanent reorganization with or without others in a distinct Confederacy as a means of advantage to themselves, so certainly unwise and obviously impossible of execution, when the purpose is understood, that I dismiss it with the arbitration of war. I have already incidentally bestowed upon it.

The case is different, however, in regard to the other subjects which I have brought up in this connection before the Senate.

Beyond a doubt, Union is virtually important to the Republican citizens of the United States; but it is just as important to the whole people. Republicanism and Union are, therefore, no convertible terms. Republicanism is subordinate to Union, as everything else is, and ought to be—Republicanism, Democracy, every other political name and thing; all are subordinate—and they ought to disappear in the presence of the great question of Union. So far as I am concerned, it shall be so; it should be so if the question were submitted to be tried as it ought only to be determined, by the peaceful order of the ballot. It shall be so all the more since there is on one side preparedness to refer it to the arbitration of war. I have such faith in this Republican system of ours, that there is no political good which I desire, that I am not content to seek through its peaceful forms of administration, without invoking revolutionary action. If others shall invoke that form of action to oppose and overthrow Government, they shall not, so far as it depends on me, that I obstinately left myself to be misunderstood. In such a case I can afford to meet prejudice with conciliation, exacting with concession which surrenders no principle and violence with the right hand of peace. Therefore, sir, so far as the abstract question whether, by the Constitution of the United States, the bondsman, who is made such by the laws of a State, is still a man or only property, I answer that, within that State, its laws on that subject are supreme; that when he has escaped from that State into another, the Constitution regards him as a bondsman who may not, by any law or regulation of that State, be discharged from his service, but shall be delivered up, on claim to the power to whom his service is due. While prudence and justice would combine in persuading you to modify the acts of Congress on that subject, so as not to oblige private persons to assist in their execution, and to protect freemen from being, by abuse of the laws, carried into slavery, I agree that all laws of the States, whether free States or slave States, which relate to this class of persons, or any others recently coming from or resident in other States, and which laws contravene the Constitution of the United States, or any law of Congress passed in conformity thereto, ought to be repealed.

Secondly. Experience, in public affairs has confirmed my opinion, that domestic slavery, existing in any State, is wisely left by the Constitution of the United States exclusively to the care, management and disposition of that State; and if it were in my power, I would not alter the Constitution by that respect. If misapprehension of my position needs so strong a remedy, I am willing to vote for an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that it shall not by any future amendment, be so altered as to confer on Congress a power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any State.

Thirdly. While I think that Congress has exclusive and sovereign authority to legislate on all subjects whatever, in the common territories of the United States, and while I certainly shall never, directly or indirectly, give my vote to establish or sanction slavery in such territories, or any where else in the world, yet the question what constitutional laws shall at any time be passed in regard to the territories, is like every other question to be determined on practical grounds. I voted for enabling acts in the cases of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas, without being able to secure in them such provisions as I would have preferred; and yet I voted wisely. So now, I am well satisfied that, under existing circumstances, a happy and satisfactory solution of the difficulties in the re-

maining territories would be obtained by similar laws, providing for their organization, if such organization were otherwise practicable. If therefore, Kansas were admitted as a State, under the Wyandotte Constitution, as I think she ought to be, and if the organic laws of all the other territories could be repealed, I could vote to authorize the organization and admission of two new States, which should include them, reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them when necessary, into several convenient States; but I do not find that such reservations could be constitutionally made. Without them, the minor embargoes which would result from the hasty incorporation of States of such extent and various interests and character, would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such a measure. But if the measures were practicable, I should prefer a different course, namely: when the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended, in whatever form that end may come, and the angry exactions of the hour shall have subsided, and calmness once more shall have resumed its accustomed sway over the public mind, then, and not till then, one, two or three years hence—I should cheerfully advise a convention of the people to be assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, to consider and decide whether any and what amendments of the organic law ought to be made. A Republican now—as I have heretofore been a member of other parties existing in my day—I nevertheless hold and cherish, as I have always done, the principle that this Government exists in its present form only by the consent of the governed, and that it is as necessary as it is wise, to resort to the people for revisions of the organic law, when the troubles and dangers of the State certainly transcend the powers delegated by the public authorities. Nor ought the suggestion to excite surprise. Government in any form is a machine; this is the most complex one that the mind of man has ever invented; or the hand of man ever framed. Perfect as it is, it ought to be expected that it will, at least as often as once in a century, require some modification to adapt it to the public authorities. Nor ought the suggestion to excite surprise. Government in any form is a machine; this is the most complex one that the mind of man has ever invented; or the hand of man ever framed. Perfect as it is, it ought to be expected that it will, at least as often as once in a century, require some modification to adapt it to the changes of society and alterations of events.

Fourthly. I hold myself ready now, as always heretofore, to vote for any properly guarded laws which shall be deemed necessary to prevent mutual invasions of States by citizens of other States, and punish those who shall aid and abet them.

Fifthly. Notwithstanding the arguments of the gallant Senator from Oregon, (General Lane.) I remain of the opinion that the physical bonds, such as highways, railroads, rivers and canals, are vastly more powerful for holding civil communities together than any mere conventions, though written on parchment or engraved upon iron. I remain, therefore, constant to my purpose to secure, if possible, the construction of two Pacific railways, one of which shall connect the ports around the mouth of the Mississippi, and the other the towns of the Missouri and the Lakes with the harbors on our western coast.

In the expression of these views, I have not proposed what is desired or expected by many others, they will do me justice to believe that I am as far from having suggested what in many respects would have been in harmony with the cherished convictions of my own.

I learned from Jefferson, in political affairs no principle and violence with the right hand of peace. Therefore, sir, so far as the abstract question whether, by the Constitution of the United States, the bondsman, who is made such by the laws of a State, is still a man or only property, I answer that, within that State, its laws on that subject are supreme; that when he has escaped from that State into another, the Constitution regards him as a bondsman who may not, by any law or regulation of that State, be discharged from his service, but shall be delivered up, on claim to the power to whom his service is due. While prudence and justice would combine in persuading you to modify the acts of Congress on that subject, so as not to oblige private persons to assist in their execution, and to protect freemen from being, by abuse of the laws, carried into slavery, I agree that all laws of the States, whether free States or slave States, which relate to this class of persons, or any others recently coming from or resident in other States, and which laws contravene the Constitution of the United States, or any law of Congress passed in conformity thereto, ought to be repealed.

Having submitted my own opinions on this great crisis, it remains only to say that I shall chiefly lend to the Government my best support in whatever prudent yet energetic efforts it shall make to preserve the Union; advising, only, that it practices as far as possible the utmost moderation, forbearance and conciliation with the secessionists themselves, among whom he has four or five brothers.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, at the head of seven hundred state troops demanded, on the 24th, the surrender of the United States Arsenal. His demand was complied with. The troops in charge saluted the United States flag before hauling it down. The U. S. troops are to be sent to New York.

The Legislature of South Carolina has appropriated \$40,000 for carrying on the postal arrangements of the Federal Government, aside from the present system. The military services tendered to the state by the Catawba Indians of South Carolina have been accepted by the government.

The bill for the admission of Kansas, which passed the House some weeks since, was adopted by the Senate recently by the decisive vote of 36 to 16, and Kansas is at last a free State of the American Union.

The Charleston Courier reports the sale, at auction, recently, of twenty-four cotton and plantation negroes at an average of \$437. This is a great falling off from former prices, and is one of the legitimate results of secession.

Lieuts. Talbot and Hall, from Fort Sumter, pronounced the rumors of mutiny and disaffection in Major Anderson's command to be base fabrications.

The Wish Father to the Thought.

Kearny says that the South are waiting for Major Anderson to resign his commission and leave Fort Sumter. This is doubtless the ardent desire of the South, but we feel assured that they will be gratified by no such result. O. P. F. will allow no such man as Major Anderson, now that his Cabinet is purged of traitors, to do any such thing, and we venture in advance of the telegraph to predict that Fort Sumter will not be evacuated nor provisions and re-inforcements wanted till South Carolina is tired and starved out, and comes to her senses, "clothed and in her right mind, sitting at the feet of" Government.

The rumor, also, that Major Anderson is a secessionist, and is playing into the hands of the South, is the merest twaddle. He is loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and will, with his gallant little band, shed his last drop of blood in defending the Stars and Stripes from the assaults of foes without or traitors within.

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Authors of intended publications must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if the writer in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Twiss is our authorized agent at St. Paul. Letters intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and will therefore be acknowledged by us, and further noticed.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent at W. W. W. His address is 155 Randolph street.

The News.

There is evidently a calm in the secession storm, notwithstanding all the bluster and bravado of South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia. The conservative sentiment which has recently made itself felt in the Northern States, and the firmness which disunion measures will be met and put down have lulled the secession storm.

If the President will do his duty, and carry out the will of the people as expressed in their legislative resolutions, with vigor and patriotism, the sixty days prediction of Gov. Seward may yet be verified.

On the 26th inst., Mr. Grow, of Pa., offered a resolution, which was adopted after considerable debate, that the select committee of five, appointed on the 17th inst., be instructed to inquire whether any secret organization hostile to the government of the United States, exists in the District of Columbia; if so, whether any officer or employee of the City of Washington, or officer or employee of the Federal Government, in the executive or judicial department are members of it.

The Evening Post which accused Col. Gardiner, Major Anderson's predecessor at Fort Montrille, of being a secessionist, but afterwards retracted the statement, is now instigating the same charge against Major Anderson himself. It says Major Anderson, who declares that he is not in need of reinforcements and provisions, is in need of them, and that the cause of communication to the government may be his sympathy with the secessionists themselves, among whom he has four or five brothers.

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The rumor, also, that Major Anderson is a secessionist, and is playing into the hands of the South, is the merest twaddle. He is loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and will, with his gallant little band, shed his last drop of blood in defending the Stars and Stripes from the assaults of foes without or traitors within.

Great Mail Robberies—Arrest of the Culprits.

For the past two or three months there has been a great irregularity in the mail matter going from and coming to this place. It has been next to an impossibility to send money by letter, to any point below Stillwater, and have it reach its destination in safety.—Letters by almost every mail to our citizens, have been broken open, resealed in the most bungling manner, and forwarded, minus their contents. Every effort has been made by our Postmaster to ferret out the guilty parties, but, until the past week, all to no avail.

From facts brought to light recently, however, it was thought that the robberies were being carried on at the Stillwater post office, and the Postmaster, Mr. Black, aided by Mr. Terry, of the Saint Paul post office, and Mr. Granville M. Stickney, Sheriff of Washington county, have been unceasing in their exertions to detect the robbers, which have, we are rejoiced to learn, at length proved successful.

On Saturday last, George Hooker, a young man who has been employed as clerk in the Stillwater post office and another young man of the name of Erasmus D. Easton, who has been employed, until within a few days, in the Messenger office, Stillwater, as a compositor, of the people as expressed in their legislative resolutions, with vigor and patriotism, the sixty days prediction of Gov. Seward may yet be verified.

On the 26th inst., Mr. Grow, of Pa., offered a resolution, which was adopted after considerable debate, that the select committee of five, appointed on the 17th inst., be instructed to inquire whether any secret organization hostile to the government of the United States, exists in the District of Columbia; if so, whether any officer or employee of the City of Washington, or officer or employee of the Federal Government, in the executive or judicial department are members of it.

The Evening Post which accused Col. Gardiner, Major Anderson's predecessor at Fort Montrille, of being a secessionist, but afterwards retracted the statement, is now instigating the same charge against Major Anderson himself. It says Major Anderson, who declares that he is not in need of reinforcements and provisions, is in need of them, and that the cause of communication to the government may be his sympathy with the secessionists themselves, among whom he has four or five brothers.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, at the head of seven hundred state troops demanded, on the 24th, the surrender of the United States Arsenal. His demand was complied with. The troops in charge saluted the United States flag before hauling it down. The U. S. troops are to be sent to New York.

The Legislature of South Carolina has appropriated \$40,000 for carrying on the postal arrangements of the Federal Government, aside from the present system. The military services tendered to the state by the Catawba Indians of South Carolina have been accepted by the government.

The bill for the admission of Kansas, which passed the House some weeks since, was adopted by the Senate recently by the decisive vote of 36 to 16, and Kansas is at last a free State of the American Union.

The Charleston Courier reports the sale, at auction, recently, of twenty-four cotton and plantation negroes at an average of \$437. This is a great falling off from former prices, and is one of the legitimate results of secession.

Lieuts. Talbot and Hall, from Fort Sumter, pronounced the rumors of mutiny and disaffection in Major Anderson's command to be base fabrications.

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Early History.

The following is a copy of the records which first set in operation our judicial organization:

TERITORY OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF CHICAGO, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT, JUNE TERM, A. D. 1852.

Present, Hon. Jerome Fuller, Judge of the District Court, First Judicial District. Held at the house of Samuel Thomson, Taylor Falls, this 7th day of June, 1852. The roll called. The Grand Jury (named in my last letter) answered to their names. The following persons were summoned and added to the Grand Jury list: W. E. Bush, E. R. St. Clair, C. F. Fox, W. E. Doe, Joseph W. Farber, W. S. Marshall, W. H. C. Folsom, Foreman, M. E. Ames was appointed by the Court Prosecuting Attorney. After examination in open court, ordered by Judge that license be granted to L. K. Standard to practice in all courts of this Territory, until next session of U. S. Court of said Territory. Presently by the grand jury against H. Shultz and A. R. Hawkins. Indictment against W. Forsyth returned forthwith. Forsyth was arrested. Amis for U. S., Standard for defendant. Sentence suspended and defendant entered into recognizance for his appearance to next term. A. Smith, Clerk.

JUNE TERM, 1853. Held at the house of Richard Arnold. Present, Hon. Wm. Welch, Judge. J. L. Taylor acted as foreman of the grand jury, and N. C. D. Taylor acted as Clerk of Court. At this term the grand jury made one presentment, and found one indictment. Much feeling was enlisted, by the officers of the court and the bar, that this grand jury should dare to find an indictment against a United States officer. By some hocus-pocus engineering, the indictment was never again heard of.—That your readers may know the origin of this affair, I will quote from Neill's History of Minnesota: "On the 9th of April, a party of Ojibways killed a Dakota at the village of Shokpoy. A war party from Kaposia then proceeded up the valley of the St. Croix, and killed an Ojibway. On the morning of the 27th, a band of Ojibways, naked, decked and fiercely gesticulating, might have been seen in the busier streets, it is with no little death, but was coolly and cruelly slaughtered, 'not by its enemies,' but by those who should have been its friends. While Dr. Foster had his charge of its columns, it has been a consistent advocate of Human Liberty, and an open and avowed enemy to fraud in general and the Democratic party in particular. And in our opinion the party should have acknowledged, in a becoming manner, the claim the Dr. had upon them, instead of giving him the cold shoulder and compelling him to dispose of the concern at a ruinous sacrifice.

In retiring from the chair editorial, Dr. Foster has lost of friends who wish him a long life and abundant success in whatever position he may occupy, and who will also sadly miss the weekly visits of the old Minnesotan. NEW LAW FIRM.—We direct the attention of our readers to the law card of Messrs. Stannard & Setzer, in this issue. They have recently formed a co-partnership for the practice of the law, are both residents of the State and will, beyond a doubt, receive a large share of the business here. Parties from abroad having taxes to pay, or any other business to transact in Chicago or the adjoining counties, would do well to place it in their hands.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1861.—We have received from the publishers a copy of the Tribune Almanac for 1861. It contains full election returns from all the States, the popular vote for President in 1852, '56 & '60, with a great deal of useful information upon all important subjects. Price, per single copy 13cts., per dozen, \$1.00, per hundred, \$7.00. Address The Tribune, No. 154 Nassau street, N. Y.

We received a call, on Wednesday last, from our old friends, Messrs. L. L. Johnson and L. C. L. Johnson, of the St. Peter Land Office. Although both Democats, they are just the best fellows in the world, and are as Hale and hearty as ever, notwithstanding the prospect of being ousted from a comfortable office in a short time.

Rev. A. M. Torlet will deliver the next lecture before the St. Croix Literary Association, on Wednesday evening, February 6th. Subject, "The formation of popular opinion and national character." The Present and the Next Congress. The Republicans have now a majority in both branches of the National Congress. Senator Hunter, on Monday, conceded this to be

Democratic caucus last night, resolutions were adopted similar to those of Mr. Crittenden. Advice from different parts to the anti-slavery society, after a warm debate, was lost. The bill introduced, empowering the government to place the military under the orders of the Sheriff of any county, on application of the twelve citizens, for suppression of mobs and protection of free speech, was referred to the judiciary committee.—Wendell Phillips, Messers. Martin, Wigginson, and other negroes and abolitionists appeared on the Personal Liberty bill to-day, and remonstrated against its repeal. It will undoubtedly be repealed.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The motion offered in the House, granting the use of the Hall of Representatives to the anti-slavery society, after a warm debate, was lost. The bill introduced, empowering the government to place the military under the orders of the Sheriff of any county, on application of the twelve citizens, for suppression of mobs and protection of free speech, was referred to the judiciary committee.—Wendell Phillips, Messers. Martin, Wigginson, and other negroes and abolitionists appeared on the Personal Liberty bill to-day, and remonstrated against its repeal. It will undoubtedly be repealed.

FROM WASHINGTON.
A BILL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS AT FORT M'ULTRIE.

THE FLORIDA NAVY STOPPED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House committee on military affairs have prepared a bill for the benefit of the soldiers at Fort Sumter, appropriating \$1,150, to indemnify them for musical instruments, clothing, furniture, &c., lost in precipitately leaving Fort M'Ultrie, and such remuneration is recommended to all officers of the fort.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

Fifty artillery men from New York arrived here this morning and immediately left for Fort Washington, to relieve the marines there temporarily on duty. It is not true that Mr. King, the first assistant postmaster general, refused to hold any communication with ex-Senator Yulee. He simply declined to show him the papers he asked to see, relative to the abolition of the post office and discontinuance of the mail to Pensacola. The interview was respectful on both sides.

Minnesota legislature.

State bills passed the Senate yesterday, and a number of other bills were introduced. The School question was taken up at 11 o'clock, and disposed of, without much debate, by referring the whole subject to the Committee on Schools and School lands, with instructions to report a bill providing for the care and disposal of the school lands, as well as the funds arising therefrom. On an animated debate took place in Committee of the Whole on a bill relating to the foreclosure of real estate. The election bill was also considered, but the Committee rose without definite action. The Committee on University and University Lands reported a bill to repeal chapter 70th of the special laws of 1852. It appears that the Regents of the University, authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, in June 1855, appointed Judge B. B. Meeker to select certain lands in the Winona Land District, and granted as compensation five dollars per day, with authority to employ a practical surveyor. The selection was duly performed and returns made to the Winona Land Office. Squatters subsequently went to these lands, and an act was passed in 1855, alienating lands worth \$20,000, on the mere statement of combined and interested parties. One of the parties has since written to the authorities of the University, that Register I. P. Brown agreed with "scratches off" from the books all evidence of University title.

In the House, Mr. Nessel, of our city, was sworn in and took his seat. Quite a debate sprang up on the Railroad question. The discussion was as to whether the question should be settled by making the outstanding State Railroad Bonds subservient to the building of the roads, or whether the bonds should be entirely disconnected from their building. Mr. Banning took the position first named, and Mr. Child and tiansome, the latter. Both sides urged their views with great earnestness and ability. The test vote was had by which an opinion can be formed of sense of the whole House.—*Press 25th.*

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Holly introduced a bill relating to the construction of a railroad from some point on the Root River division of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, to the Big Sioux river. The bill introduced by Mr. Jones, to amend Section ten, chapter thirty-five, of the Public Statutes, so amends as to authorize dealers and other written instruments concerning real property, which are acknowledged before a Notary Public, or other officer having a seal of office out of this State, to be recorded without any authentication other than the certificate and seal of office of the officer taking the acknowledgement.

Mr. Barney's bill to amend Section eighty-eight, chapter fifty-nine of the Public Statutes, provides for filing transcripts of judgments in Justice Courts and in District Courts of other counties than where judgment is rendered; also a bill which amends Section eighty-eight of chapter sixty-one, of the Public Statutes, so as to do away with the levy of execution upon real estate. Mr. Galbraith's bill, relating to uses and trusts, confers, in terms, upon District Courts, the same powers which were possessed by the Court of Chancery before its abolition, in the execution of express trusts in case of the death of the surviving trustee, and is a substitute for section 34, chapter 32, of the Public Statutes.

In the House but little of interest transpired. A short discussion took place upon a resolution looking to a law, to further extend the time of redemption on lands sold for taxes in 1858. The resolution was indefinitely postponed, but the vote was not of a character to indicate positively that the House is opposed to the measure.—*Press, 26th.*

Our report of Senate proceedings yes-

terday, does not convey a proper idea of the amount of business transacted. The Senate spent nearly three hours in committee of the whole, during which a number of bills were prepared for a third reading.

In the House, a short discussion took place on the School Land Question, not by the introduction, by Mr. Child, of a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill providing for the sale of a portion of the lands. The Senate's joint resolution in regard to a Northern Pacific Railroad were passed.—*Press, 27th.*

Stannard & Setzer,
Attorney's & Counsellor's
AT LAW,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.

WILL attend to the payment of taxes for non-residents, in the counties of Chisago and Pine, Minnesota, and the county of Polk, Wisconsin.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS,

M. C. TUFTLE,

Third Street, over Express Office,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

This is the only establishment west of Chicago, go where

Life Size Photographs

Are or Can be made.

Having secured the services of a First Class

Artist, I am prepared to make Photo-

graphs from miniature to life

size, either plain or in oil.

Persons having daguerreotypes

or ambrotypes of deceased friends

can have them enlarged and colored to life

Photographs of all kinds

made in the most approved

style. Leather pictures and

ambrotypes made for FIFTY CENTS.

Stock and apparatus furnished to com-

pany operators on the most reasonable terms

224

FOR CASH.

NEW MEAT MARKET,

J. D. Ballard,

PROPRIETOR,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNE-SOTA.

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country that he has recently opened a shop on Main street, at which place can be found, all times, a choice lot of

FRESH MEATS,

HAMS, SHOULDERs, CORNED-BEEF,

Mackerel, White-Fish;

LARD AND TALLOW.

The highest cash prices paid for

Fat Beef Cattle,

HOGS AND HIDES.

Terms cash.

Taylor Falls, May 24.

14-1f

Smith & Whiting's,

MERCHANTS

AND

General Traders.

ALSO DEALERS IN

LOGS AND LUMBER.

Constant on hand

SEASOVED DRESSED SIDING

AND

SHUTTERS & WOOD.

NO. 7, FIRST STREET.

14-1f

J. W. Mullen,

HAS received a Fresh Lot of

FRUITS & CONFECTIONERIES,

For the Holidays,

CONSISTING OF CANDIES OF

Every Description,

GREEN APPLES, RAISINS,

Nuts, Oysters, Sardines,

CITRON AND FIGS.

ALSO,

A Fresh Supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

LAND WARANTS.

LAND WARANTS,

ALL sizes on hand and for sale by

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,

St. Croix, Wisconsin.

42-3m

Fiscal Statement of the Affairs of Chisago County, State of Minnesota, for the Year Ending December 31st, 1860.

Jan'y 4. To Sven Nelson for boarding Caroline Carl son's father, from Sept 16-18 to Jan 1st 18-0, at \$1 per month..... \$ 21 00

do To John F. Fox for materials supplied to jail as per bill..... 55 05

do To W. T. Tuller for rent of Offices, &c., as per bill..... 44 00

do To William Lucy for supplies as per bill..... 12 05

do To G. W. Sargent for canvassing election returns of Oct 1859..... 2 00

do C. G. Wagner for fourteen plats and buildings as per bill..... 112 00

do To J. A. Munro for plats and buildings as per bill..... 21 55

do To M. A. Dowling for plastering jail as per bill..... 88 16

do To Amed Smith for 8 days services as supervisor and mileage as per bill..... 23 10

do To F. D. Chapman for services as commission attorney at the Oct term of 1858 as per bill..... 23 00

Amount of Certificates and orders issued..... \$1,253 98

RECEIPTS.

For Grass sold off school land..... \$ 22 75

For Justices Fine..... 4 50

From T. Lacy Regis- terster..... 2,463 64

From Patrick Fox late Co Treasurer..... 391 46

From T. Lacy for taxes..... 24 00

For advertisement pre- vious to tax sale..... 25 40

For taxes and interest of 1859..... 796 00

For taxes and interest of 1858..... 732 50

For taxes and interest of 1859..... 7681 01

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid State Treasurer \$1,080 00

Paid School Districts 157 25

Paid town and road taxes..... 1,183 07

Paid per diem and mileage to pay state..... 10 00

Paid Geo Snow on lot sold by mistake at tax sale..... 2 25

County Orders cancel- led..... 6,175 29

Commissions to Treas-urers..... 312 32

Balance..... \$815 47

ASSETS.

Delinquent taxes of 1857..... \$1,783 70

Delinquent taxes of 1858..... 1,522 60

Delinquent taxes of 1859, including the 30 per cent added..... 3,824 39

Amount in the treasury..... 215 47

\$7,446 16

INDEBTEDNESS.

Due to the State..... \$3,25 41

Due to the School Dis- tricts..... 223 01

Due to the towns and roads..... 65 83

Due to the contingent fund..... 25 32

Due to the county..... 80

County Orders out- standing..... 742 45

Balance in favor of the county..... \$3,362 80

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct, according to statement in my office.

S. A. WHITING, County Auditor.

Per Deputy, WM. COMER.

no 47 3w

Special Notices.

Dr. Christie's

AGUE BALSAM!

It is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and all the malarious Diseases incident to this climate.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never failed to cure, and will not fail to cure, any disease.

It is a great remedy for all diseases.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. Ballard,
SHERIFF OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Bassa

O street, Taylor Falls, Minnesota, n-ly

L. B. Smith, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

OFFICE and Residence on the corner of

Government and First streets.

H. M. Murdock, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

Office at the Post Office.

CALLS attended to promptly. Particular

attention paid to disease of the eyes.

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA,

n-ly

M. A. Dowling,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

OSCEOLA, WISCONSIN.

Will attend to paying taxes for non-residents, for

mining claims, &c., &c.

REFERENCE is given to

Hon. G. D. Taylor, Taylor Falls, Minn.

Hon. W. H. C. Folsom, St. Croix Falls, Wis.

Hon. R. C. Murphy, Washington, D. C.

Hon. S. Nelson, Stillwater, Minn.

Hon. T. M. Fullerton, St. Paul, Minn.

Samuel Register, Esq., Dover, Delaware.

EDWARD H. WOOD,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

PROMPT and especial attention given to

collections and remittances.

REFERENCE is given to

Ex-Gov. Gorman, St. Paul,

Hon. Jas. M. Cavanaugh, Clatsfield,

Gen. James Shields, Red Wing,

Hon. W. W. Phelps, Hon. St. Paul,

Hon. George L. Becker, n-ly.

"Nothing But Money."

SEVENX PREMIUM ENGRAVINGS are given to all who get up clubs. One of them is called "SEVENTY SIX," and is 16 inches by 23; the other, "HE KNEW THE DESCRIPITURES FROM HIS YOUTH," 14 inches by 20. They are first class engravings as to execution, and will make handsome ornaments for any parlor. The publishers price for these plates is \$1.50 each.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

1 copy (and one of the premium plates) \$2.00

2 copies (and one of the premium plates to get up of clubs) \$3.00, 3 do (and one of the premium plates to get up of clubs) \$4.

4 copies (and one of the premium plates to get up of clubs) \$5.00, 5 do (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to get up of clubs) \$10.

12 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to get up of clubs) \$15.

17 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to get up of clubs) \$20.

Three red stamps must be sent in every copy to pay the cost of mailing each premium.

Address T. S. ARTHUR & CO., 323 Walnut st., Phila.

J. C. Button,

Attorney at Law,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

PUBLISHERS DAILY & WEEKLY

Pioneer & Democrat.

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

DAILY, WEEKLY

1 copy, one year, to country, \$ 6.00 \$ 2.00

3 copies, " 17.00 5

5 copies, " 5

10 " 54 10

20 " 100 20

20 " where each copy is directed, 24

Payment always in advance.

Also Publishers of the Minnesota Supreme Court Report, published by authority of Law, Vol. II, containing the cases decided at the terms of court in 1858, 424 pages, price \$3.50, will be forwarded by mail post-paid, upon receipt of the price.

Also publishers of the Minnesota Supreme Court Report, published by authority of Law, Vol. II, containing the cases decided at the terms of court in 1858, 424 pages, price \$3.50, will be forwarded by mail post-paid, upon receipt of the price.

Will send to any office at short notice with every description of blank books, such as Records, Deeds, Order Books, Journals, Day Books, Ledgers, &c., at prices fully as low as the same quality can be procured, west of Philadelphia or New York. Address,

PIONEER PRINTING CO., St. Paul, Minnesota.

George W. Seymour,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in drugs,

perfumery, cosmetics, perfume, Toilet articles, paints, oils, camphene and burning fluid.

Pure wines and liquors for medicinal uses,

Potent medicines, "all kinds,"

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n-ly

TERMS:—

J. J. Spangler,

Merchant Tailor,

Bench St., Taylor Falls.

All orders for work promptly attended to.

A good assortment of cloth kept constantly on hand. All work warranted.

TERMS:—

Chicago Seminary,

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, December 10th, 1860.

Terms of tuition:

Common English branches..... \$4.00

Higher 5.00

Languages 5.00

Primary Department \$2.00

Extra charges for Ornamental branches and music.

Rev. E. E. Edwards—late of Laramie Seminary, Ill. Professor of Languages.

A. A. YORK, Principal,

MRS. A. A. YORK, Preceptor.

Nov. 28, 1860. 41-5m

HONEY, THE BEST OF HONEY!

There is a valuable recipe for making Honey, which I will send to any person upon the receipt of 50 cents—no maker and use it in our own home, and it is the best Honey, from which it cannot be told. Any person who will make and send me a sample of their Honey, I will give them a receipt for it, and they can be had at any store for 50 cents. Every family may have this delicious Honey, and it will be a great convenience at any time. Three red postage stamps are good as money.

The Daily Times, published at New Haven, Georgia, of Thursday, March 23, says: Mr. Smith, of this county, presents us with a beautiful article of art, equal to any that we have ever seen. The Honey is manufactured by Mrs. Smith, according to the directions given in a receipt which I will send to any person who may get it. Any person can get this Honey, and it is the best. Any person can get the Honey, except for making it, and is independent of the Honey, by writing with me.

J. P. CLEAVER,

No. 558 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

WHY IS LABOR HARD WHEN WASHING?

We have a Chemical Process.

Common Cleaning Clothes, by the way of which the clothes are washed very clean without soiling and with very little trouble.

It is a safe and healthful article, and the clothes are very white and clean and last longer, for they are not worn out by the washing, and the clothes are not injured.

It is a safe and healthful article, and the clothes are not worn out by the washing, and the clothes are not injured.

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